11 JAN. 1928

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 191

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 9— WEDNESDAY JANUARY II 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	To S
1928			
14 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16 601
.. „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	SANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	ALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		6,949
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		6,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,202
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		16,802
24 „	CHINA†		7,952
31 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
7 April	MOOLTAN ..		20,847
14 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 „	RAZMAK @..		10,802
28 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May.	MALOJA x		20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA		6,568
19 „	LEVIA ..	MOREA* ..	10,963
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
2 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
9 „	RANPURA ..		16 601
16 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	0,984
23 „	CHINA ..		7,9 2
30 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,372
30 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from Indian ports. Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60 1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56 2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52. 2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF-SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
x12th Jan.	KIDDERPORE..	Straits China and Japan.
x13th „	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
17th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sado Maru ..	5838	29 Dec	12 Jan.
Miyadono Maru..	5100	8 Jan.	19 „
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 „	2 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	30 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 Feb.
*Awa Maru ..	6928	30 „	12 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	20 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Janada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone Nos. 20279, 23758. Telegrams "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru .	24th Dec.	2th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th „	4th „
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	20th „
Borneo Maru ..	12th „	24th „
Yeikoku Maru ..	25th „	3th „
Heinan Maru ..	17th „	3 th „
Shunko Maru ..	26th „	7th Feb.
umatra Maru ..	70th Feb	20th „
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th „	25th „
Tsurushima Maru	19th „	28 h „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	5th Mar.

For Particulars apply to:—

Cr. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 25150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
11th Jan.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
13th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
14th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie	
16 h „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
18th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.	
26th „	xELOORA ..	Mombasa	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Karachi	Okara (dist.)
Ambala City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambala Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Saugla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 26,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount if half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,70,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,39:	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the

BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, [illegible]

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—Established 1891—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St. CALCUTTA,

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Privato Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Typewriting and general office-work for 3 hours daily from 3 to 6 p.m. State the salary expected Apply to Box No. 2078 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R646

WANTED.—A. PROCURATOR, for litigation, on credit, of property. May be made permanent good prospects, please, apply to DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Rampura, Surat.
A R651

WANTED for Bhakwat Bhakti Ashram, an ADHYAPKA to teach Sanskrit and English (upto the Entrance standard). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to R. B. Capt. Balbir Singh, Rewari. (Punjab).
A 29758

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29753

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photcgraphs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 400/- returnable in monthly instalments. Interest allowed will be 18 per cent per annum. For particulars Apply Box No. 2079 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R650

MATRIMONIAL.

A SUITABLE MATCH for a double graduate Bisa Aggarwal (Garg-gotra) girl. Correspond with The MANAGER, D. B. AGGARWAL CO., Patiala (Punjab)
M R639

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR French red APPLES, thin skin walnuts 11 lbs. basket Rs. 5/4 each. Stoneless appricots, shelled walnuts, chesnuts, figs, sultanas, raisins, black currants 6lbs. basket Rs. 5/ each. Thin skin almonds, assorted dry fruits 6lbs. basket Rs. 6/. SHISHOO & SON, Srinagar.
F R632

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29209

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

READY FOR SALE.—Our well known Registered NATIONAL CALENDAR 1928 of 3 kinds with different touchings lesson giving and most beautiful tricolour designs, beautifully printed on best Art Paper, size 20x30, mounted with Rollers' containing both English and Bikrami months in bold type with Holidays. Price too cheap i.e. As. SIX only. AGENTS WANTED everywhere, discount liberal. For details, Apply LAJPATRAI & SONS, Publishers, Lohargate, LAHORE.
T R648

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel-work, etc., required for Power House Workshop Building at Kalyan.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for Power House Workshop Building, Kalyan."

3. Prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 for each set which amount will not be returned.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, 30th January, 1928.

The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th January, 1928.
29776

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 9", 10" AND 12" DIAMETER STEEL OR CAST IRON PIPES FOR WATER WORKS AND POSTS INTERMEDIATE FOR FENCING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Steel and Cast Iron Pipes for Water Works according to the Railway's Specification:—

1. 2,149 Lineal feet of 9in. dia. pipes.
2. 4,200 Lineal feet of 10in. dia. pipes.
3. 3,602 Lineal feet of 12in. dia. pipes.
4. 6,300 Posts intermediate wrought iron for screw bases for fencing weighing approximately 37-1|2 tons (as per sample which can be seen in the Controller of Stores' Office, Parel).

2. Prescribed form of tender with specifications and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
7th January, 1928.
29772

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

REWARD OF RS. 500.

THE DATIA DARBAR has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 500 for the production of any information leading to the recovery of Khidmatgar Wali Mohammed of the Guest House, Datia, who is missing since the night of 15th December, 1927. He was last seen in Gangsi Camp 15 miles from Datia at 10 p.m. His descriptive roll and photograph are given below:—

Name:—WALI MOHAMMED, son of Tajjoo Farrash, medium height, thin built, dark complexion, small moustaches, beard shaved, age about 30 years, slightly pitted with small pox. He was last seen in white turban probably dark greenish Achkan and white Pytama. Apply CHIEF JUDICIAL OFFICER, Datia.
29784

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that the POWER OF ATTORNEY held by Mr. Robert Wolfe is CANCELLED with effect from the 10th January, 1928.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.,
Bombay.
R649

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM of SORABJI DOSABHAI AND COMPANY, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, is being wound up. Any persons, who have any claims against the Company, are hereby requested to send in the same to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the Executors will close the winding up without regard to such claims which will be deemed to have been waived.

Bombay, dated this 10th day of January, 1928.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI AND BILIMORIA,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Sorabji Dosabhai and Co.
29787

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2499 of 1927.

PHIROZSHA BEJONJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiff

vs.

(1) Bai NANBAI, wife of Dahya Arjoon, and (2) the said DAHYA ARJOON, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, formerly residing at Corner of Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendants.

To,

(1) Bai NANBAI, wife of Dahya Arjoon,
and
(2) DAHYA ARJOON,
Defendants 1 and 2 abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 566-3-0 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from 12th March, 1927, till payment and costs of the suit within a date to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court, that in default of you or either of you paying into Court the said amount within the date aforesaid you the 1st Defendant be debarred from all rights to redeem the property at Malad, that a Receiver be appointed of the said property with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may think fit for an Interim Receiver and further and other relief and that the suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 1st day of February, 1928, at 11-15 a.m.

Please take further notice that in default of appearance on that day the suit will be heard ex-parte against you.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1928.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
29781

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3502 of 1923.

GADMAL GUARUMAL, a firm, carrying on business at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MISRIMAL MATHRALAL, a firm, carrying on business at Rutlam. ..... Defendants.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED ATTEND before the sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of January, 1928, on 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the plaintiffs for an order (a) that the plaintiffs abovenamed be at liberty to execute the decree herein dated 16th October, 1925, against (1) Dhanraj Misrimal, (2) Dhulchand Misrimal, (3) Lakhmichand Misrimal, (4) Mathralal Chaturbhuj (5) Jowarmal Mathralal, and (6) Kanaiyalal Mathralal as partners in the defendant firm abovenamed; (b) that they do pay the plaintiffs costs of and incidental to this Chamber Summons and the order to be made thereon.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1927.

This Summons was taken out by
(Sd.) SHANTILAL H. SHAH,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,

(1) DHANRAJ MISRIMAL,
(2) DHULCHAND MISRIMAL,
(3) LAKHMICHAND MISRIMAL,
(4) MATHRALAL CHATURBHUJ,
(5) JOWARMAL MATHRALAL,
and
(6) KANAIYALAL MATHRALAL,
Partners in the defendant firm abovenamed.

N.B.—The affidavit of Achaldas Chandanmal, dated the 16th day of November, 1927, will be used on the hearing of this Chamber Summons.

29782

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2449 of 1927.

Messrs. AMICHAND RAMJI AND Co., a firm, of Shroffs and Money lenders, carrying on business at Chembur in the Bombay Suburban District for themselves and on behalf of all other creditors of Khansaheb Shaikh Shujaudin Bilgrami, deceased. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) SHAMSUNNISSA BEGUM, widow of Khan Saheb Shaikh Shujaudin Bilgrami, (2) KUBRA BEGUM, wife of Abdul Majid, (3) KURUNNISSA BEGUM, daughter of Shaikh Shujaudin Bilgrami, (4) KHAIRUNNISSA BEGUM, daughter of Shaikh Shujaudin Bilgrami, (5) AZIZUNNISSA BEGUM, daughter of Shaikh Shujaudin Bilgrami, (6) KHWAJA NAZIRUDIN SHAIKH SHUJAUDIN BILGRAMI, (7) KHWAJA MOHIUDIN SHAIKH SHUJAUDIN BILGRAMI, all of Hyderabad Deccan, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Hyderabad, in the Territories of H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad (Deccan), the last five being minors by their guardian-ad-litem, and (8) MAHOMED NIZAMUDDEEN BILGRAMI, of Aurangabad, in the Territories of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. ..... Defendants.

To,

THE CREDITORS
of Khansaheb Shaikh Shujaudin Bilgrami, deceased

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar on the 2nd day of December, 1927, notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs for themselves and all other creditors of Khan Saheb Shaikh Shujaudin Bilgrami deceased against the defendants abovenamed for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said deceased Khan Saheb Shaikh Shujaudin Bilgrami be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.
(b) That for the purposes aforesaid all necessary directions be given, inquiries made, accounts taken and orders passed.
(c) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the estate of the said deceased with power to recover rents file suits in ejectment and the like powers.
(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Honourable Court from recovering or in any way dealing with the said properties belonging to the estate of the said deceased.
(e) That the plaintiff's costs of this suit be provided for.
(f) And for such further and other reliefs as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

And take further notice the 5th day of March, 1928, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 13th day of December, 1927.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29783

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, ENGLISH ICE BOX, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Hyder Building", Wodehouse Road, near Colaba Station, facing Fazal Road, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, blackwood open carved furniture, rich oil paintings, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, E. light and fans, fancy screens, brass bedsteads, silver show cases, easy chairs, old Chinaware, silver show cases, etc., etc. The property of William R. Gordon, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO,

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1928, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of grain, wheat, Gowar, Joowar, Gunny Bags, Cottonseeds, Grain, Sweepings, Machinery, Iron packages, etc.

2 bales C. P. Goods, of Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge Inv. 5237 R. R. 42453 of 2-2-1927 consigned by Gokaldas H. to K. C. Marrot and Co.

14 packages Machinery ex. Carnac Bridge to Bhiwani Inv. 702 R. R. 34273 of 20-8-1921 consigned by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. to Hariana Cotton Mills Ltd.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th January, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap Yard), Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees: Theodolite, wheel tyres, C. I. Miscellaneous, India Rubber Scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps, rails of sorts and sizes, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, Channels, angle iron pipes, W. I. Girders wood; Locks, Bridge work Iron Scrap, Lathes, Drilling machines, Stone-crushers, grinding machines, cast iron chairs, wheels, axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser either by Public Auction or private treaty at the discretion of the Company's Controller of Stores.

A rent of rupees 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the materials purchased will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE of Arms and Ammunition consisting of Rifles, Guns, Automatic Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Spears, Kukris, Bayonets, Swords, Daggers, etc., etc., confiscated under Section 167, Clause 8 of the Sea Customs Act by the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Arms and Ammunitions.

MENESSE & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TYAKALA PRAVARTAK NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

O-NIGHT (Wednesday 11th Jan. 1928) at 9

ULTA ZAMANA (IN HINDI)

he ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road.

ve your Seats immediately at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m. Daily.

ANOHAR STREE SANGIT MANDALI

WILL STAGE

O-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1928) AT 9,

BANDHU PREM

(By Mr. JOSHI)

the BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

serve Your Seats Immediately at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 7 P.M.

Boys to Board"

THE SUPER GAZETTE

ening Ceremony of the Electric Railway on B. & C. I. Railway.

ME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

ATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

N CHAPTER FEATURE WITH THE LAST WORD IN SUSPENSE

THAT'S THE

REEN ARCHER'

WONDERFUL PATHE SERIAL

TO BE SHOWN ON

January 14th

IPERIAL CINEMA

ory by EDGAR WALLACE.

PERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road

nts to-night and during this week

XCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S

Super Jewel Produduction

HE FATAL KISS"

Written by

Late Mr. MANILAL K. JOSHI

Featuring

ss YAKBAL and Mr. ATHAVLE.

" ATTRACTION "

famous dancing girl Miss Yakbal ts in this picture some wonderful t dances. And this charming story s a wonderful schem e of the Dancing revenge.

Also

Programme includes an INDIAN COMIC

Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Show: Sat. Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m.

ING: COMING:

PATHE SUPER SERIAL

" GREEN ARCHER."

LOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

turday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

AROLD LLOYD

IN

" FOR

EAVEN'S SAKE!"

m the surprising beginning to furious finish, the film is an nating succession of grims, gasps and guffaws

Also 2 Reels

ARRY SEMON COMEDY.

Messrs. JAGTAP PICTURE'S

SENSATION OF THE SCREEN

"JAY BHAVANI"

Acharming Portrait of the Maratha History

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M

SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW at 2 P. M

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT KURLA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mohanlal Dullabhdas, the Administrator of the estate of Dullabhdas Nagardas, deceased, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased Mortgagor, Haji Khan Mahomed Lalmahomed, and under and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of November, 1920, and expressed to be made between the said Haji Khan Mahomed Lalmahomed of the one part and the said Dullabhdas Nagardas of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th day of January, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

PLOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land belonging to the Khot of Kurla together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kurla near Railway Station, admeasuring 4,800 square feet or thereabouts, and assessed by the Kurla Municipality under Kurla Mill Ward Nos. 88 and 89

PLOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land belonging to the Khot of Kurla together with the stables and other structures erected thereon, situate at Kurla near the Railway Station, admeasuring 7,800 square feet or thereabouts, and assessed by the Kurla Municipality under Kurla Mill Ward No. 90.

PLOT NO. 3.

All that piece of land belonging to the Khot of Kurla, situate, lying and being at Kurla near the Railway Station, admeasuring 348 square feet or thereabouts.

PLOT NO. 4.

All that piece of land belonging to the Khot of Kurla, situate, lying and being at Kurla near the Railway Station, admeasuring 759 square feet or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office in 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

COMING !! COMING !!!

NEXT SATURDAY

Imperial Film Company

PRESENTS

IN ITS JEWEL PRODUCTION

Miss ARMELINE (EMILEE)

AND

Mr. MADUNRAO VAKIL

IN THE

LADY OF THE LAKE

WITH OTHER NOTABLE CASTS.

STORY FULL OF

LOVE, INTRIGUE and PASSION

Wonderful and Horror struck Riding of Miss ARMELINE and most expressive and emotionalacting of Miss JILLU are very impressive.

Remember

NEXT SATURDAY the 14th inst.

Without fail—Beautiful settings and Arclight Photography with the work of an experienced Staff will please you to full extent.

PLEASE SEE THE NEXT SATURDAY DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS VERY PAPER.

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City's Popular Indian Opera House

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

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PROTABLE MODELS.

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No. 151 Double Spring
1 x 12 x 7 Rs. 65/-
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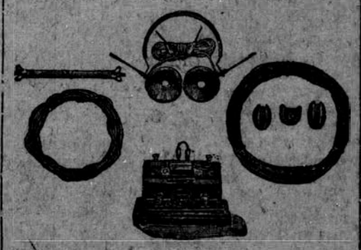

Complete with pair of headphones, copper aerial wire, insulators, lead-in insulator and rubber-covered leads, as illustrated. Rs. 17-8

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P. O. Box 231, KARACHI.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital	Authorized	Rs. 6,00,00,000
,,	Subscribed	,, 3,56,05,275
,,	Paid-up	,, 71,21,055
TOTAL	FUNDS	,, 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
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PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, K. J. DUFF

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 9.

Demand Bills	..... 486.93

VICEROY AT REWAS

GHOGHAR BRIDGE OPENED

STIMULATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived at Sutna this morning and were received privately by the Maharaja, Mr Glancy, and Mr. Fitze. The public arrival took place at Ghoghar Bridge, 1 1|2 miles from Rewa, where His Highness met Their Excellencies and presented State officials. After inspecting the guard-of-honour, the Viceroy proceeded to the pandal, and the formal ceremony of opening the Bridge took place.

The Viceroy and the Maharaja then drove to the State Guest House where Their Excellencies are staying this afternoon. Her Excellency visited Her Highness the Maharani at Govindgarh and then went on an excursion on the Lake with His Highness and the rest of the party. A State banquet was held tonight.

Viceroy's Camp,
REWA, Jan. 9.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at a banquet at Rewa on Monday:—

I know well that Your Highness's task as a ruler of Rewa is no light one. The vast area of the State, the backwardness of many portions of it, and the comparatively small revenue available are factors in a problem which is by no means easy of solution. One great difficulty is, I know, the mistrust shared by many of your people of many of those new elements in modern life which may mean the gradual disappearance of old customs in a State, the disturbance of the placid contentment of its people and the loss of isolation and aloofness from the outer world. It is seldom that any one views without regret the passing of the old order of things, and I know that Your Highness has sometimes to take a difficult choice between respect for ancestral ways of life and the relentless logic of modern progress but you have, I believe, marked out for yourself the course of obvious wisdom to welcome and encourage the forward movement in your State, and to lead it circumspectly along lines suited to its environment. In approaching your task, you have youth intelligence and physical energy on your side, and I think that we have every ground for hope that your reign will be a most memorable one in the annals of Rewa and that you will guide the fortunes of your State successfully through the difficulties which must always be associated with a period of awakening and development. I am well aware of the personal interest Your Highness takes in the administration of your State and of the example you have set by hard work and simple living and I know that if I offer Your Highness advice on one or two aspects of your duties as ruler you will appreciate that it is given with the sole purpose of assisting you to achieve the objects which you have already set before yourself.

EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

In particular I wish to stress the importance of maintaining the efficiency of the public services in your State whether administrative or judicial. Over-centralisation in any sphere of public life seldom stands the test of time and perhaps the most solid framework a State can have is a well-qualified and well-paid personnel in its public services fit to be given a full measure of responsibility themselves and who may be trusted to give their orders, their decisions or their advice without fear or favour and with a single eye to justice and fairplay. It is not always easy to find this material ready to your hand and I believe that hitherto, owing perhaps in part to the lack of educational facilities, the local supply of competent officials in Rewa has been insufficient to meet the demands of your public service.

From this point of view alone Your Highness will realise the importance of encouraging education of the right sort within your territories. Some time, I know, must elapse before educational facilities in Rewa can reach the standard already attained in most other parts of India, but I feel sure that much in the meantime might be done to stimulate educational progress among your subjects and to associate them more closely with the higher branches of the administration by selecting some of the most promising of them for education and training in British India. Most countries have learnt by experience the value of a generous system of State scholarships, and I think it possible that Your Highness would find any expenditure in this direction well repaid by the results.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF STATE.

Your Highness has spoken to-night of the possible development of the mineral resources of your State. I am in full sympathy with this desire, and I can assure you that if expert advice is required the Government of India will be prepared to help in every possible way.

As your Highness knows new alignments have now been proposed from Katni to Sangrawli through the coalfields and from Maihar to Mauganj through Rewa and an estimate has been made of the cost of engineering surveys of these lines. Before incurring this expenditure, however, the Railway Board have decided that it is necessary to make an investigation into the traffic prospects of these lines in order to see what return would be likely on the cost of constructing them. The results of this enquiry is still awaited.—A. P.

The Gift of Vigour

It is yours to give. If you want to see your child full of life and health and happiness, see to it that his diet is complete in all the nutrients that are needed for healthy and rapid growth.

School Children need VIROL

Virol will make this sure. Virol is a combination of the special foods his young body needs to build up strong bone and firm tissues—foods which are so often lacking in ordinary diet.

Virol is digested without effort and begins its good-work directly the first spoonful is taken.

Remember that health in after life depends very largely on the child's progress now. You can help him through this critical age by giving him Virol regularly.

VIROL

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

URINARY TROUBLE

GET an inexpensive box of De Witts' Pills from your nearest chemist. Take two pills before you go to bed at night and next morning look at the urine you pass. You will then know for sure that you have a remedy which cannot fail to do you good. You cannot doubt what you see with your own eyes, and you will be able to see that the valuable ingredients of De Witt's Pills have passed right through your kidneys and your bladder. In doing so they have strengthened your kidneys and cleansed your bladder, so that your body will be freed from poisonous waste matters in a natural manner.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs made by Machinery. Never Touched by Hand

T. A.: "Bestsweets," Bombay.
T. A.: "Dayaram," Matheran.

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CoupenSystem (Chokha House) is open

Best lodging and boarding arrangements. Pure Buffalo Milk, Fresh Butter and Ghee and high class food.

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DAYARAM DAMODAR CONFECTIONER.

Pure Ghee Sweetmeat Merchant.

We undertake to execute orders for Parties and functions. Also decoration work accepted.

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303 Tram Terminus, Grant Road. Tele. 41140.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE REPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL—INCREASED SELLING—PRICES DECLINED 27 POINTS—RALLY ON COVERING—FUTURES 5 TO 19 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Jan. 9.

The New York futures market opened 16 points lower on weakness of Liverpool market. There was increased pressure of selling mostly unloading by tired bulls and prices established a decline of 27 points during the first hour. At the decline better support was in evidence and free covering saved the market from a further fall and prices gradually rallied 19 points. Thereafter prices fluctuated within a small range and closed steady at a decline of 5 points for near months and 19 points for distant delivery. Middling Spot declined 5 points to 19.60c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled rather quiet and declined 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 9 points to 19.22c.

To-day's decline in the values of cotton was mainly due to easier advices from Liverpool, where the mill industry is expected to face a serious situation on account of the Official decision of reducing wages and increasing working hours during the week. There was considerable liquidation and professional selling adding further sales to the oversold situation. While the general sentiment continues rather uncertain owing to decrease in the weevil pest, possibility of large acreage and unfavourable outlook of the Manchester trade, the fundamental situation favour higher prices in the long run. Prices may fluctuate in a sea-saw state in the near future but we do not see anything in the general situation to cause lasting decline and continue to believe purchases in easier markets, a best course to adopt.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 9th instant:—

July highest 19.05 (1-42 p.m.) lowest 18.86 (10-57 a.m.)

Messrs. Devkaran Ranjee have received the following cable from New York friends:—

"Cotton likely trade around present level for present. Might sell little lower but think eventualy considerably higher."

Reuter:—"Market easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and disappointing attitude of spinners.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 9-1-28	6176000	9042000
,, Yesterday do	17000	48000
Exports to date do	3338000	5859000
Stock at Ports 6-1-28	2526000	2943000
,, Interior Towns do	1299000	1529000
,, Liverpool 6-1-28	931000	1234000
Visible Supply 6-1 28	5976000	7222000
Quantity in Sight do	10563000	13219000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9

January	19.10—.05
March	19.16—.05
May	19.21—.10
July	19.00—.13
October	18.41.—13
December	18.38—.08
Middling Spot	19.60—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9

March	19.05—.15
May	18.97—.17
Middling Spot	19.22—.09

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 9

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 11 a.m.—

March	18.95
May	19.05
July	18.89

New York. Noon Call.—

March	19.03
May	19.12
July	18.95

New Orleans. 9.30 a.m.—

March	18.88
May	18.83
July	18.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 9

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool Jan. 9

March	10.21—.22
May	10.15—.22

LIVERPOOL.

CONSIDERABLE LONG LIQUIDATION AND HEDGE SELLING—EMPLOYERS ANNOUNCE TO REDUCE WAGES AND INCREASE WORKING HOURS—FUTURES 24 TO 19 POINTS LOWER—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 12,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

The Official announcement by the employers to reduce wages and increase working hours, overtook the Liverpool futures market with considerable long liquidation and hedge selling. Prices opened at a decline of 10 points and closed at about the lowest at a decline of 24 to 19 points. Spot demand was firm and sales of 12,000 bales were reported. Middling American declined 12 points to 10.92d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures declined 22 points and Egyptians ruled weak and closed at a decline of 24 to 22 points.

The decision of the employers created a nervous feeling on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and prices declined 25 points, despite continued good demand for Spot Cotton. It yet remains to be seen, as to what is in store for the Manchester trade, but to-day's liquidation has materially improved the technical situation. Daily large sales, induce us to believe that there is decided improvement in demand of the manufactured goods, every effort will be made to avert strike eventually. In the mean time it is reasonable to expect, large demand for cloth and yarn, which will relieve the situation to some extent.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 9th instant:—

Market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling.

Manchester reports employers' decision officially announce this decision to reduce wages and increase working hours.

Messrs. Devkaran Ranjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friend:—

"Market feels the want of outside support. Market nervous, fearng acreage is larger than last year." "American Yarn production decreasing. The feeling here is uneasy."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Market declined on absence of outside support. Consumption during December have been expecting bearish."

Springman & Co.:—"Think unfavourably of the market in the near future." Expect trade takings to decrease. (New York cables.). Bearish, market easier owing to anxieties regarding reduction of wages and increase hours in Lancashire."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

	Opening	Closing.
January	10.36	10.21—.24
February	.....	10.18—.24
March	10.32	10.18—.24
April	.....	10.14—.24
May	10.25	10.13—.22
June	.....	10.07—.21
July	10.14	10.03—.21
August	.....	9.90—.22
September	.....	9.78—.20
October	9.77	9.67—.20
November	.....	9.61—.20
December	.....	9.61—.20
January	.....	9.60—.19
Middling Spot	.....	10.92—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

January	16.82—.23
February	16.92—.23
March	17.07—.23.
April	17.07—.23
May	17.22—.24
June	17.22—.24
July	17.27—.24
August	17.27—.24
September	17.27—.24
October	17.31—.22
November	17.31—.22
December	17.31—.22
January	17.31—.22
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.65—.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9

Scinde, Fully Good	8.05
Scinde, Fine	8.25
Bengal, Good	7.85
Bengal Fully Good	8.05
Bengal, Fine	8.25
Oomra, Good	8.50
Oomra Fully Good	8.75
Oomra, Fine	9.00
Broach, Fully Good	9.45
Broach, Fine	9.75

BOMBAY

Bazar Operators bought. Undertone very steady. Closed Rs. 3/4 Higher.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Following a decline of 5 to 19 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 378/ for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 377/ on bazar operators buying. At the advance some scattered selling depressed prices. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	374	377	374	375/8
Oomra D/J.	338	339/8	338	338/12
Oomra Mar.	339	340/8	339	340
Bengal D/J.	304	305/8	304	305
Bengal Mar.	308	309/8	308	309

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Liverpool opened 7 points higher, but later on improved to 11 points rise. Locally the forward market opened at Rs. 376/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 378/ when scattered selling checked the rise. The market remained very steady and quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	376/8	378	376/8	377/4
Oomra D/J.	339	340/8	339	339/12
Oomra Mar.	340	341/8	340	340/12
Bengal D/J.	306	307/8	306	307/8
Bengal Mar.	310	311/8	310	311

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Jan.	208.80—0.70
Apr.	210.60—1.00
July	212.60—3.00

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay. Jan. 10.

Bengal 305 D/J.
Bengal 309 March.
Broach 376 A/M.
Oomra 339 D/J.
Oomra 340 March.

Khandesh	346	336	326

SPOT RATES.

Bombay. Jan. 10.

Bengal	320	314	307	299
S. P.	318	312	305	297
Rajputana	320	314	307	299
Panjab American	430	423	416	
Oomra No. 3	351	344	334	
C. P. No. 1	375	368	358	
C. P. No. 2	363	356	346	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

100 Odhavji Shivji Anjar 307
100 Japan T. & Co. Katol 379
100 Japan T. & Co. Ellichpur 357
100 Forbes & Co. Veraval 310
100 Forbes & Co. Bhavnagar 313
100 Forbes & Co. Mahuva 310
100 Volkart Bros Chandur 350
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Kasur 317
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Bijapur 400
100 Etal India Mill Khandwa 338
100 B. Karsondas Muglai 321
100 S. Joharmal & Co. Nandura 341
100 Moon Mill Purna 388

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average	Delivery Contract. Jan.
Bengal Superfine	325		
Bengal Fine	320	315	+5
Bengal FG.	310	305	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	315	
Cindh-Punjab FG.	310	300	
Wardha-Hinghat. Fine	365/70	360	
Nagpur Fine	365/70	360	+23/4
Yeotmal Fine	360	350	
Arvi Fine	355	347/50	+13/4
Amraoti Fine	345/50	335	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340/45	325/30	+3/4
Mulkapur Fine	335/40	325/30	
Khandesh Fine	335	315/20	—3/4
Muthia Fine		315/20	—7
Nanded-Purna FG. GS.	355/60		
Purna FG. GS.	350	325/30	
Parbhani/Saila FG. GS.		320/30	
Indore/Ujjain Fine		335	
Burwah-Sanawad Fine	340/50	355	
Broach FG.			March +18
Broach Fine			
Westerns MG.		360	
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	420		Ap./My +39/40
Comota Good	425		
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 10

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/15, Highest 51/3 Closing 51/1/3

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/13/3 Closing 4/13/9

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/13/9 Closing 4/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 58/6 Closing 58/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 60/6, Closing 60/14.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Broker" Association Ltd.).

Bombay, Jan. 10.

GOLD.

Ready	21	5	6
Posha	21	5	3
Maha.	21	5	6
Gaguna	21	6	6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars. touch 96-97-98-99	21	5	6
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Ready	59	11	0
London Ready	26	8	0
Forward	26	5	0
London Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7-11/16	
Closing	2	7-11/16	
New York Cent.	58	0	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Posha	59/8	59/10	59/8	59/10
Maha.	59/11	59/13	59/11	59/13
Faiguna	59/8	59/10	59/8	59/10

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 10.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Tone of Exchange. Steady Market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 915
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 965
Bank's buying D D 950
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 125 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 139 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 176 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 273
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84.11 1/2
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26 8
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26.5
Tone of Silver—Quiet. China sold. Price declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Very little business doing.
American Cross Rate 4.87-11/32
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3 months 4.5/16 per cent.
6 months 4.3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5.1/2 per cent.
Three months 5.1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3,653	1,26,596	1,46,411
Central India	2,145	85,822	67,121
Barsi & Nagar	3,693	1,08,834	66,566
Hyderabad-Gaorani	854	39,345	19,469
Berar	3,465	2,81,832	1,74,999
Central Provances	1,090	1,09,707	52,575
Total Oomras	15,650	7,51,636	5,72,241
Dholera	166	37,406	16,757
N.-W. Provinces	315	58,526	39,276
Rajputana	615	14,285	11,219
Sind-Punjab	810	64,453	37,410
Broach	a	2,597	186
Coompta & Dharwar		3,126	16,587
Westerns-Northerns		3,188	8,623
Coaoanada			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,025	4,586
Persian		2,962	2,849
American		19,653	52,841
Egyptian & African		8,642	19,834
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64	44
Total	17,586	9,73,263	7,38,148

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

1st Sept. to 5th Jan.

In full pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,975	1,57,811	80,846
Japan & China	9,900	2,01,567	2,02,652
Coast Ports	101	8,911	4,704
Upcountry by Rail	31	749	30,060
Afloat in harbour or Europe			
China and Japan		69,068	24,134
Total	14,976	4,69,106	3,48,996

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	15,551
Linseed	1,269
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	40
Gingellyseeds	5,823
Peppyseed	138
Groundnuts	50,137
Castorseed	2,078
Rice	4,552
Myrabollams	2,065
Cottonseed	6,008
Gram	2,745
Jowar	1,286
Barley	610
Bairee	2,516
Coal	1,196 tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

SECURITIES STEADY.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged, but declined somewhat on scattered selling. There was absence of buying power and although prices were easier, the tone was quiet but steady. The market remained open for one hour on account of the meeting of the members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The production report for the month of December was not considered favourable for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Defd. shares opened steady at Rs. 297-8 and Ordinary at Rs. 82-8, but declined on long liquidation. There is persistent selling in these shares at the advance and it looks as if the prices may sag further before another spurt takes place. Tramway shares were rather steady. Cement and Steamer shares ruled very steady. Tata Oils hardened to Rs. 44. Bombay-Burmah shares opened steady, but declined on long liquidation.

SECURITIES.

Government Securities ruled steady. 2 1/2 per cent. declined to Rs. 76, but improved to Rs. 76-3 on increased enquiry. At this level there was some profit-taking and closed steady.

TENDERS.

Following tenders passed through the Clearing House against January delivery:—

Ahmedabad Advance	23	Pearl	447
Bombay Cotton	5	Phoenix	87
Bombay Dyeing	520	Simplex	1047
Crescent	565	Swadesh	356
Colaba	662	Swan	86
Century	865	Alcock	652
Pubani	304	Bombay Steams	1053
Fazai	568	B. Tramway Ord.	4245
Finlay	243	Bundi Cement	8860
Globe	5	C. I. Mining	940
Gokak	250	Katni Ord.	625
Indian Bleaching	272	Shivrajpur	1210
Indore-Malwa	709	Tata Iron Ord.	10115
Kohinoor	1408	Tata Iron Defd.	1894
Madhavji	534	Tata Hydro	467
Mysore	128	Indian Cement	1639
Bombay-Burmah	695	Edward Sassoon	2
Nagpur	438	Tata Mills	54
New Great	455		

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87/8.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 92.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 28.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 84|8.
Imperial (100) 1465.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 361/4
Union (5) Rs. 3|15.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 22
Central India Mining (10) 24/4
India Cement 150 (O) 263/12
Katni Cement (40) (O) 248/12
Katni Cement (40) (D) 770
Punjab Cement (O) 12-4
Punjab Cement (D) 13|8.
Shivrajpur (10) 45/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 102|8 x.d.
Lhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujurat (100) 3 p.c. 94.
Hoshirapur Doab (100) 4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78|8.
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 98|8.
Pashora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 88|8.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 140|10.
Tapti V lley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 715.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 98.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andra Valley (Q) (100), p.c. 4 p.c. 792-8.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2162 p.c. 153/2 xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 69/8
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro Elec, (O) 1083-12.
Tata Power (P) (100) 200.
Tata Power (O) 100, 571/4
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Ds. 1140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. 25. 937/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 140
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612|8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs 560.
Volkart C. P. (650) 25 500.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 402/8
Appollo (50) 6-14.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 327-8
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 946/4
Central India C. (Nagpur. (100) 13/8 530
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 495.
Century (100) 363/12
Crescent (100) 193/12
Colaba Mills 142/8
Dawn (150) 80 715.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 R. Pd.) 0|15|0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 112-8.
Fazulbhoy 808/12
Framji Petit (1,000) 500.
Globe (100) 3|8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Gokak Mills 133.12
Indore Malwa (100) 378/12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 265
Jamshed Manufacturing (350) 59/8
Kohinoor (350) 293/12
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6950
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 118/12
Mønekji Petit (100) 1600
Madras United (250) Rs. 810
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 115.
Meyer Sassoon
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 56, 2,150.
New Great Mills 312/8
Pahaney Mills 200, 285
Pearl Mills 200, 602/8
178 Simplex 73, 195
Swadeshi Mills (100) 531/4
Simplex (100) 195
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 33|4.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 7,950.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 15.
Swan Mills (11), 10, 15|8
Tat Old Mills (100) 38.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3250
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil, 372/8
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B Burma T Corporation 1281 M 886/4
Bombay Steam (O) 250, 271/4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230. xd. 225
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 47.
British Burma Petroleum 4/14
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9|8.
Empire of India Life (500|10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 160
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 350.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19/12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2174. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2,760
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18|10,
Tata Iron nil (100) 92-4
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (O) 82
Tata Iron Def. 291/4

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/1
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 99/11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1905 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/10
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/8.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4.
4 per cent Muncipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-39 Rs. 102
Forward Rates.—19th Janv. Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-1-6.
1945-55 Rs. 106-10-6.
Tone of Market:—**Steady.**

"TUKARAM" AND "JAYANTI" DISASTER.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

SURVIVING PASSENGER'S EVIDENCE.

The Marine Court composed of Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Conyngham Cockburn Dickinson, Master, s. s. "Mirzapore", and Captain James Walker Palmer, Manager, Bombay Steamship commenced inquiry in the unfortunate loss of s. s. "Sant Tukaram" and s. s. "Jayanti", at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday morning. Captain Smith and Captain James Walker assisted the Court as Assessors.

Mr. Walker, Public Prosecutor, conducted the proceedings on behalf of the Government of Bombay; while Mr. A. P. Creado, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Pareira, widow of the Chief Engineer of the s. s. "Sant Tukaram."

TRAGEDY OF THE DEEP SEA DESCRIBED.

Mr. Welker, opening the proceedings, narrated the circumstances connected with the sinking of the s. s. "Sant Tukaram" first. He said that the unfortunate vessel which was owned by the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company of Bombay, left Bombay on November 12 last, at 8-40 a.m., with a contingent of 46 crew and 82 passengers bound for Harnai, Dabul and Jaigar. Mr. Mahomedbhai Fakira was the master of the vessel. When she reached Harnai the sea was too rough to allow passengers to land. The ship, therefore, continued her course. A little further she was struck with a huge wave which compelled her to turn her course in the direction of Bombay. This change proved futile as another monster wave enveloped her somewhere near Hareshwar, and the vessel disappeared in the deep sea with all her crew and passengers.

Continuing, Mr. Walker stated that five of the passengers on board the steamer had written to the Port Officer making allegations to the effect that they with other passengers on board had tried for two hours to lower the boats, but that could not be done as the tackles would not work. On the other hand there were surviving Surveyors who stated that the vessel sank almost immediately after the first wave struck her. Concluding Mr. Walker said that the Court would also have to inquire into the weather conditions prevailing at the time when the vessel left Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR'S EVIDENCE.

The Court then proceeded to record evidence. The first witness examined was Lieut. Commander Benguar of the Royal Indian Marine, Ship Surveyor to the Government of Bombay. He deposed that he had surveyed the s. s. "Sant Tukaram" on July 22 in the stream and on August 31 and September 23 last in the dry docks. The final survey was held on September 30, 1927, in the Ferry wharf. On that date all the details of the vessel including the life-saving appliances were carefully examined and the vessel was found seaworthy in all respects and quite fit for the certificates granted to her. She was a steel single-crew vessel with one deck and the accommodation for passengers was provided for in the forehold and in the upper-deck.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Creado, Solicitor for Mrs. Pareira. Witness said that the number of life-boats required on a ship depended on the tonnage, and for s. s. "Sant Tukaram" two boats would have been sufficient. According to the Act, a ship should also have life-buoys at least four—but there was no provision for life-jackets in the case of ships for Indian passengers. However, the coasting steamer companies were to carry life-jackets to the extent of 25 per cent. of the passengers and s. s. "Tukaram" had 250 life-jackets on her. The maximum number of passengers the vessel could carry was 927 in fair weather, and 653 in foul season. Witness stated that the life-saving appliances were considerably in excess of the requirements of the Act.

Mr. J. Honston, Surveyor, Lloyd's Survey of Shipping, deposed that the s s. "Sant Tukaram" was in good condition when he surveyed her in September last.

Mr. Kanoba Balkrishna, Wharf Superintendent, Indian Co-operative Navigation Co., was the next witness examined. He said he was present on the wharf on November 12, when the s. s. "Tukaram" sailed. He was aware that signal No. 1 was hoisted at that time, but the Captain had not objected to the sailing. The life-saving appliances on the vessel were complete.

Ibrahim Joseph, the Acting Secretary of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company giving evidence said that he was not present on the wharf when the S. S. Tukaram left Bombay on November 12, last. He had returned to Bombay from the Mofussil only that morning Mahomed Fakira, the master in charge of the ship was an able man and was in the services of the Company for over 12 years. The Chief Engineer and the chief officer also had put in about 10 years' service with the Company.

CO.'S ACTING SECRETARY'S EVIDENCE.

Cross-examined by the solicitor for Mrs. Pareira, witness said that when he went to his office at 10 a.m. on November 12, he was told that when the S. S. Sant Tukaram left, signal No. 1 was hoisted. He was not told that the signal was hoisted on the previous day. Even if he had known, he would have consulted the master of the ship as to whether the vessel should leave Bombay or not and would have depended entirely on his (master's) opinion. Witness had heard of one of the B. I. S. No. Co.'s steamers having been detained in Bombay owing to the danger signal. Witness knew that signal No. 1 was that of danger but he could not do anything after the steamer had left. "Tukaram" ought to have returned to Bombay in the early hours of November 13 in the ordinary course. In the night of Nov. 12 he had received a telegram from his Harnai agent saying that the vessel had returned from there owing to heavy storm. When she did not return to Bombay the next morning, witness thought she must have taken shelter at Janjira. The Company had received no message from Hareshwar saying thatt the ship had foundered. Witness sent a pre-paid telegram on Monday morning to Janjira customs to wire him the whereabouts of the ship and he had also sent the S. S. 'Tilak' to search for her. The 'Tilak' returned in the early hours of Tuesday morning and then only witness knew that 'Tukaram' had foundered.

SHIP INSURED.

In reply to a question by the Court witness said Mahomed Fakira was the master of 'Tukaram' for about a week. There was no wireless apparatus on the ship which witness stated was insured for £15,000. Her value when she left Bombay was Rs. 3,00,000.

CAPTAIN WARNED.

Mahomed Taher Sheikh, one of the survivors of the S. S. Tukaram told the Court that he was a passenger on board the ship and was bound for Harnai. When they left Bombay the weather was fair but it took a bad turn when they reached the Khanderi island. The wind was blowing heaving from the Southeast. After they passed the island, the sky became cloudy. As they approached Janjira witness suggested to the Captain that as the weather was bad they might take shelter there. The captain said that S. S. Jayanti had gone ahead and that he would also go to the port. The sea became very rough at 2-30 p.m. and when they were nearing the Harnai island witness warned the captain again and asked him to look to the weather and take shelter at Janjira.

WARNING UNHEEDED.

The Captain paid no heed to the warnin and asked him to mind his own business. Till 1 p.m. the ship continued to proceed Southwards. Near Harnai lighthouse they met S. S. Jayanti. Both the vessels were rolling heavily at the time and the captain of the 'Jayanti' asked the captain of the "Tukaram" to go to Janjira and take shelter there. But the "Tukaram" continued its voyage past Janjira. High waves accompanied by strong winds and heavy rain began again at 5 p.m. and the captain ordered that the vessel should return. When she neared Harnai on her return, huge waves began to strike her. The weather grew very stormy at 7 p.m. and along with four other passengers, witness put life-belts on. They could get the belts easily. Five minutes later a monstrous wave struck against the vessel which broached and listed to one side. Boats were strongly fastened and the efforts of witness and some other passengers to lower one of the boats proved futile. In the course of the next five minutes water entered the ship quickly and the unfortunate vessel went down into the sea.

NO ATTEMPT MADE TO LOWER BOATS.

Witness stated that no attempts were made, before the first huge wave struck the ship, to get the boats ready; and even after the waves were frequent, it was the passengers who tried to lower the boats. Witness knew that the ship was in danger but he did not tell anybody that she would sink.

The passengers were in a state of panic when water entered the ship, said witness. The ship sank and rolled and, according to what witness said, some people were clinging to her bottom which was above the waters. Some men had also clung to the waist of witness.

The Court adjourned till 11 a.m. on Wednesday when further evidence of the witness would be recorded.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

The weather has been dry over the country except for a quarter of an inch of rain in Sonamarg. A fresh western disturbance has appeared over Persia.

Forecast:—Dry weather will continue.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Dr. Luders' last public lecture on "Aryan Civilization in Central Asia," University Library Building, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

First lecture of Mr. N. B. Divatia on Gujarati poetic literature, University Library Building, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

Annual social gathering of V. J. T. Institute Students' Union, 4-30 p.m., Mr. R. D. Bell presiding.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Anticipate heavy delay to-day, via I. R. T. (both ways) owing to landline interruptions in England due to gales.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar for 1928 from the Asian Assurance Co., Bombay.

A wall calendar for 1928 from the Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

A wall calendar for 1928 issued by the Girgaum Typewriting Company.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOW.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated Mr. Ghulam Kadir Muhammad Shahban, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Dr. Harold H. Mann, resigned.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday.—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 71. Total mortality this day last year was 89.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Tuberculosis" to-day (Wednesday), in Dorab's Chawl, Tardeo, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ AND WIDOW REMARRIAGES.

The Secretary of the Arya Samaj, Bombay writes:—

"The Arya Samaj believes that widow remarriages are sanctioned by the Vedas and other Hindu Shastras. Any Sanatani Pandit is invited to discuss on the subject in writing after first writing to the Secretary, Arya Samaj."

AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE.

5,428 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the month of December 1927:—

Unani Indoor 302, Outdoor 1,370, Total 1,672; Vedic Indoor 253, Outdoor 1,481, Total 1,734; Surgical Indoor 488, Outdoor 1,534. Total 2,022; Grand total Indoor 1,043, Outdoor 4,385; Total 5,428. Operations—Major 9; Minor 32.

DR. LUDERS' LECTURE.

Dr. H. Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit Philology at the University of Berlin, will deliver the sixth and concluding lecture of his course of lectures on "Aryan Civilization in Central Asia" in the Leefure Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the compound of Seth Veljee Lakhamsi to express the sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Association owing to the death of the late Mr. Naranji Umarsi Chothani, the vice President of the Association.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union, Mr. Hatimbhai A. Alavi will deliver a public lecture on "The Promotion of Learning under the Great Moghuls," to-day (Wednesday), the 11th instant, at 6-45 p.m. in the hall of the Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea Face. The lecture is open to the public.

"SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF INDIA."

In his article "The Spiritual Heritage of India" published in our Congress number Mr. Anil Baran Ray meant to write "Suffering is certainly not a sign of spirituality; it is rather a sign of imperfection and ignorance," the word "not," was inadvertently omitted in the article. The mistake due to the printer's devil is much regretted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The P. and O. s.s. "Razmak" left London at 10 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Buchanan" arrived in London on the evening of 7th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macintosh" left Suez on the evening of 6th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macnale" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 8th instant.

13-HOURS' ADORATION.

The XIII Hours' Adoration at the Gloria Church on Sunday last was a sight of great amazement. The Church and the Compound were packed to the brim. The orderly, procession of the various Sodalities and Confraternities, the third order and the alter Boys and the showering of the flowers by the little girls were very impressive. The Rev. Fr. H. Marquis of Mahim delivered a very instructive Sermon and the Rt. Rev. Monsgr. Xavier, Administrator officiated at the Service.

HIGH COURT

SURVEY OFFICER IN TROUBLE

CHARGE OF MAKING FALSE ENTRIES

The Hon. Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza at the Bombay High Court granted the application for bail made on behalf of Nathalal Kashiram, City Survey Officer, Ahmedabad, who has appealed against his conviction by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on a charge of making false entry in Government records as an Enquiry Officer.

The application was presented by Mr. G. N. Thakore, instructed by Mr. P. A. Dhurva. After hearing the arguments on both sides their Lordships allowed bail on the following conditions:—The accused to deposit Rs. 5,000 in the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad and give personal recognisance in the like amount to appear before the High Court at the time of hearing the appeal. He should give an undertaking that he would reside either in Ahmedabad or Bombay during the pendancy of the case and should not leave Ahmedabad without informing the Sessions Judge who should inform the Registrar of the High Court.

300 TOURISTS IN BOMBAY

"DOING" INDIA IN GROUPS.

A party of notable globe-trotters came to enjoy the Indian cold weather to Bombay by s.s. "Empress of Australia" on Tuesday morning." It consists of 200 American and 100 Britishers including the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Pemoroke, Earl of Montgomerry, the Countess of Montgomerry, the Count Stronfelt, a retired Minister of Swedish Government, Miss Silborn, journalist and authoress, and Sir Elly Cardoolie. The steamer left from Southampton, and thence went to Marseilles and New York to pick up the American tourists. They will travel over India in different groups for sight-seeing and return to Europe in March next.

TRADING IN SHARE MARKET

MAJORITY FAVOUR BUSINESS UPTO 3 P. M.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

At a meeting of the members of the Bombay Share Brokers, held to-day, it was found that a majority were in favour of allowing trading upto 3 p.m. only. The Board's meeting, which is going to take place to-morrow (Wednesday), is likely to pass a resolution in favour of keeping the trading hours from 12 to 3 p.m. in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the members.

SIR SHAPURJI BILLIMORIA

CONGRATULATED BY IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Improvements Committee held on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar who occupied the chair in the absence of Dr. Dadachanji, congratulated on behalf of the Committee, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, a Member of the Committee, on his being honoured with a Knighthood on the New Year's Day. The Chairman said that Sir Shapurji's services to the City were too well-known to need any mention.

SEPOY CONVICTED OF THEFT OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Tuesday afternoon in the case in which Govind Bhagwatrao Vichare and P. S. Naidu, a sepoy and clerk, respectively, of Messrs. the Graham Trading Company were charged with the theft of certain documents and account books of their employers.

The Magistrate convicted the first accused on the charge against him and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment, while the clerk who was the second accused was acquitted.

DISASTROUS FIRES AT SEWRI

COTTON BALES ABLAZE

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT OVER RS. 20 LAKHS

Bombay city is in the grip of dacoities, mill strikes and fires for the past few days. After the disastrous fire at Sewree on Monday another fire broke out on Tuesday afternoon which proved still more disastrous in intensity and damage and it is apprehended the loss would not be below Rs. twenty lakhs. It was a day for outbreaks of fire for in not less than one hour three Jethas were on fire in quick succession and were it not for the frantic efforts of the Fire Brigade, the loss and damage would have been still more serious and extensive.

FIRE IN VOLKART BROS'. GODOWN.

The first fire broke out at about noon in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Bros. but it was put out by the fire extinguishing apparatus belonging to the firm. Again after about an hour smoke was seen issuing from another stack of bales owned by Messrs. Volkart Bros. and an alarm was raised. The fire engine from Sewree immediately came to the spot and put out the fire in about half an hour but not before about fifty bales were destroyed by fire and water. There was no respite, however, both for the police and the fire brigade for another alarm of fire was sent through the phone and half a dozen fire engines from Byculla, Mandvi, Babula Tank, Carnac Bunder and Sewree responded the call.

20,000 BALES ABLAZE.

On arrival they found the godown of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha ablaze and enveloped with fire and smoke. About twenty thousand bales in the open space of ground were involved and the inmates of the fire brigade mounted the stacks with the hoses in their hands and played water on the raging fire all around but while one portion was subdued by water, flames sprang up in another corner. Despite the danger of going down with the falling stacks in the smouldering fire the lascars stuck to their positions and kept on playing the water till evening when the fire was brought under control.

GREAT EFFORTS OF POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE MEN.

It is due to the herculean efforts of the police and the fire brigade that the conflagration was localised and was not allowed to extend further. Rao Saheb Sabaji Rao, Superintendent of Police, Inspector Pere, Byculla Division, and Mr. Masani, Superintendent, Water Works were on the spot and helped in a praiseworthy manner to quell the fire. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs involving 10 thousand bales.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £9-3-9.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £18-2-6.
Rapeseed forin, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £19.17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 27/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 28/7-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment, Hull, sellers £15.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £18-5.
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £17-5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/March shipment sellers £17-5.

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-15/16

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/1-1/2.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat paid 51/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, new crop
May/June shipment sellers 50/-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar per cwt 14/6.
July/Sept per cwt. 14/10-1/2.
C & F. Bombay.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/7-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/8-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/7.3/4 sellers

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 9.

Silver Market very quiet.

Spot	26.1/2
Forward	26.5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 9.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London	20.48-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.80
T T Madrid on London	28.22
T T Milan on London	92.12
T T Berne on London	25.2[illegible]
T T Paris on London	124.09
T T London on Prague	164 [illegible]

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 9.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-7/8
Copper Braziers, £76.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-15/16
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £18-5-0
Tin, English Ingots £257-1/2.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Market is easy and in increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and the disappointing attitude of spinners.

Takings of World's Spinners American cotton:—
Week ending 31-12-27 340,000 bales.
Week ending 7-1-28 303,000 bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 9.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £124-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6.3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88.3/4
Conversion Loan £76-7/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101.3/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £55-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £62.3/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £73-1/2
Consols £55-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

Jan. 10.

Previous Closing Rate	18.00
To-day's Opening Rate	18.04
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.03
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL.

Jan. 10.

Previous Closing Rate	10.03
To-day's Opening Rate	10.10
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.05
Difference	+.02
Broach Expectation	374 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Jan. 10.

Silver Ready	26 8 0
Silver Forward	Unchanged
	26 7 0
	Unchanged

Tone of market.—Steady.

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THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928.

COMMON TASKS

Several social conferences were held during the Christmas Week but, unfortunately, owing to the dominance of the political conference the former failed to receive the attention they deserved. It is also unfortunate that many of the conferences were more or less of a communal character. It is, however, gratifying to note that questions of social reform are now being tackled far more earnestly by all classes of people in all parts of the country than they were ever before. The All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Madras for the first time added a Social Reform Section as an integral part of the Conference. The Hon. Justice S. M. Sulaiman, who presided over this Section, delivered a masterly address bearing on almost all the questions of social reform among the Muslims. But as many of the questions referred to by him affect both Hindus and Muslims and in any case the country, the address deserves to be carefully considered by all interested in social reform. It is a scholarly address, most comprehensive in its scope and extends to not less than fifty-four pages of quarto size. Dr. Sulaiman deplores the fact that though the Prophet preached Universal Brotherhood and Equality of Man, several usages and ways of thought have crept in among Muslims which mark a sad departure from these noble ideals. He quotes from the address delivered by the Prophet on the occasion of his Farewell Pilgrimage, from the top of Mount Arafat, which says: "Remember you are all brothers. All men are equal in the eyes of God..... To-day I trample under my feet all distinctions of caste, colour and nationality." It is only in the light of these ideals, Dr. Sulaiman says, that questions of social reform can be best tackled.

Dr. Sulaiman is grieved to find that in spite of the Islamic ideal of equality of man the present-day Hindu system of caste has crept into the Muslim fold. "In many places", he says, "we have introduced into our social system discriminations of Saiyads, Shaikhs, Mughals, Pathans and others, and very often inter-marriages between these classes are actually avoided or at least are uncommon." One evil result of confining marriages within one caste or clan or class has been the prevalence among Muslims of the system of close marriages even of first cousins. Such marriages, Dr. Sulaiman warns, tend to perpetuate physical defects and hereditary diseases, stunt growth and, if continued generation after generation, lead to a gradual decline of efficiency. Regarding the self-segregation of a caste on the assumption of some kind of superiority, he quotes Bertrand Russel who says: "Any average selection of mankind, set apart and told that it excels the rest in virtue, must tend to sink below the average. This is an ancient commonplace in regard to the Princes and those who used to be called the great." Another custom borrowed by the Muslims from the Hindus is that of early marriages. "It would startle many of us", Dr. Sulaiman says, "to be told that the proportion of Muslim to Hindu married females below the age of ten is nearly half and that between the ages of ten and fifteen is about three-fourth." He thinks that the proper age for marriage for a woman in India is not less than sixteen years and ordinarily between eighteen and twenty. Dr. Sulaiman also makes out a strong case for monogamy, the abolition of the purdah, for the re-marriage of widows—and in general for raising the status of women in society. "The position of women", he says, "is a sure index of the organisation of a community. They are the guardians of the race and provide for the future of the nation. If half of the population is kept permanently in a state of backwardness, how can we expect that their children would come up to the mark and rise above the average in competition with the off-spring of other communities?"

It is impossible in the space of one article to refer to the numerous points discussed by Dr. Sulaiman. But even a cursory perusal of the address will bring home to one that many of the social evils that he has stressed are to be found more or less both among Muslims and Hindus. The practical conclusion to be drawn from this fact is that, whatever might have been the origin of evils like caste, child marriages, the purdah, and the general backwardness of women, they are common evils at present and affect the progress of the country and should therefore be fought by Muslims, Hindus and Christians in common. The very fact that the Muslims absorbed the customs of caste and child marriages from the Hindus shows that they cannot easily abolish these customs now unless they help in changing the environment about them. It is necessary, therefore, that the efforts made to remove caste evils early marriages and social abuses generally should be shared by all Indians without communal distinctions. Some at least of the conferences and other institutions making these efforts should be joined by all communities. In this connection we may add that th provisions of Mr. Har Bilas Sarda's Bill against child-marriages may be extended to the non-Hindu communities in India. Similarly when attempts are made to introduce compulsory primary education in any locality, Muslims should not seek to deprive Muslim girls of the benefit of such education. When Hindus and Muslims alike put forth sustained efforts to fight common social evils, the pursuit of common ideals will in course of time go a long way in removing the present communal tension. If there should be any struggle at all, let it be between reformers of all communities on the one hand and the enemies of reform on the other. The high ideals of the equality and brotherhood of man that Dr. Sulaiman opportunely stressed are shared by Hindus and Christians alike and a number of scriptural texts can be easily quoted in support of this contention. Those ideals can yet be a living force, if the reformers who have faith in them rally together and work for them, tramping under their feet the distinctions of caste or colour as did Mahomed, and Christ and Buddha.

THE BEAM IN THEIR EYES.

The pestilential effect of Miss Mayo's book on India is evidenced in the warped mentality with which even so well-informed and generally unbiassed an organ of public opinion in America as "The Christian Science Monitor" views the Indian problem in a short leading article on "Democracy and Caste". In luguibrious language it gives its blessings to the Simon Show saying that "there need be no pessimism" that Sir John Simon and his colleagues,—the British having "great power of adaptation"—may fail in working out some scheme of progress for India "that will put a stop to the strife and upheavals of society so manifest of late." In a couple of paragraphs "The Monitor" gives its reader a film view of Indian history from the earliest times to the advent of the English when "came education and study on Western lines." One would imagine from the conception of Indian history that "The Monitor" has that Indians were so many native tribes wandering in the jungles, always busy with inter-tribal warfare the Hindu tribes being at feud with the Muslim ones until at last the wise and benevolent English came and began to give "education" and "instilled ideas of present-day democracy into the thoughts of the more intelligent." The only hope the American journal sees for India is in "the detachment of great blocks of Hindus into the missionary religions." Then, perhaps, "the situation may be remedied," and that too "in time." It is a pity it does not strike "The Monitor" that a people who thousands of years ago practised the art of democracy successfully in their Republics and developed their Village Panchayats which were killed by the British when they began to give education, are likely to ask Americans to mind the beam in their own eyes before seeing the mote in others. India can very well evolve a democratic government of her own, and she has already learnt, while being perfectly willing, to do away with the iniquities of her own caste system, not to envy the caste of American democracy. She knows that in that case law and order are absent. Does not Mr. Arthur Brisbane of the "New York American," the most highly paid journalist in the world, testify to the absence of justice and the elements of law and order in "God's Own Country" when in commenting upon the unreliability of American jurors he says: "High finance hires private detectives to trail each juror and report which one is open to reason..... In Chicago, the simple way is to warn the jury that convicting an accused man, important in underworld crime, means a bomb thrown at your window or a black jacket on your head." Let "The Monitor" reform its own people before offering patronising advice to Indians who by this time are not unaware of the problems of the "advanced" nations of the West, problems like love-children, "unmarried mothers," rapidity of divorce and a thousand other items to be met with in Judge Lindsay's "Revolt of Modern Youth"—an American publication.

USEFUL DISCOVERIES.

The approved Anglo-Indian theory about Indians is that they are poor because they are lazy and refuse to make more money. In contrast with this contemptuous disregard, on the part of the foreign vested interests in India of the contention of Indians that enough opportunities are not given to the children of the soil for providing themselves with a career is the experience of Mr. Hallsworth of the British Trade Union Delegation which is investigating Indian working classes' conditions. He has made even during his short stay here some important discoveries and he mentioned them in his speech at the Third Session of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railwaymen's Conference. His first discovery is that human life is very cheap in India, particularly the life of the peasant, and the industrial worker. He has also discovered how hypocritical is the attitude of those in India who ask him "not to think of Indians with an Englishman's mind and eye." Mr. Hallsworth was told that the Indian worker could live on very little. This is a convenient theory for the economic exploiters of India to hold, but Mr. Hallsworth was soon able to find out how not only did the large mass of Indian workers find it impossible to live on the very little they were allowed as wages, but that they were living in a state of semi-starvation. This is just what Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders are saying. The workers' cry in India for better wages, in some cases at least a living wage, for better housing conditions and lesser hours of toil has reached Mr. Hallsworth's ears and he has testified publicly to the justice of this cry. Nor has he failed to notice the arrogant and mischievous distinction made on the Indian railways in emoluments and other benefits between the European and the Anglo-Indian, and again between the Anglo-Indian and the Indian. Railway administration in India will continue to be costly so long as men of a particular race, or men whose sole claim to better treatment is that they have European blood in their veins are allowed to look upon railway service in India as their preserve.

REPLY TO MISS MAYO

DISHONEST AND MISCHIEVOUS BOOK.

(BY DR. JOHN JESUDASON CORNELIUS.)

II*

The following is the concluding portion of the reply given to Miss Mayo by Dr. John Jesudason Cornelius, formerly Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow University, now in America, in an article contributed to the December issue of "Current History," the well-known American periodical:—

As regards women teachers, Miss Mayo asserts with incredible naivete that India's women are unable to teach India's children because "Indian women of child-bearing age cannot safely venture within reach of India's men." The Christian, Parsee, Brahmo, Gujarati, Malayalee and other communities which do not practise purdah are found all over India, and their women, who move about freely, are not known to be molested by Indian men. Nor is purdah observed in the South or in the majority of the villages; there too Indian women are found within the reach of Indian men—and safe! (Where women are not safe is by the side of forts and barracks in which British soldiers are quartered,) it is there that India's daughters dare not venture. Even if we take the United Provinces, which is the stronghold of purdah—though Miss Mayo ignorantly, or perhaps because of her prejudice, calls Bengal that—even there one finds over 2,720 women teachers. Such facts give the lie to her wholesale accusation. If there be any truth in her diagnosis it is due to the greater severity attending sex indiscretions there than in the West. It is true that there are not enough women to teach India's children, but given such obstacles as early marriage, the purdah [illegible] the attitude toward widows, the [illegible] of motherhood rather than spinsterhood, the conservative social outlook of elder women and orthodox Hindus, the widespread distrust of the efficacy of the present system of Western education for India, and the inadequate provision of residences and other necessities for women, need Miss Mayo seek in the sex-life of Indian men the reason for the scarcity of women teachers?

In the field of higher learning we find that in 1916-17 there were sixteen colleges for women with an enrolment of 730 students, but in 1922, while the colleges had increased only by three, the enrolment increased from 730 to 1,108. The same year girls under instruction showed an increase of 17.1 per cent. over the total number of the quinquennium immediately preceding. In spite of all hindrances, the advance made in the education of women in the last few years is encouraging; even more interesting is the striking increase in the number of women training to become teachers. In 1902 there were only forty-six teacher-training institutions for women with the enrolment of 1,292 students; in 1912, the institutions increased to eighty-seven, but only 1,538 students were enrolled. In 1922, however, while the institutions increased to 147, the enrolment went up from 1,538 to 4,458. Does not such steady and remarkable increase in the number of women in teacher-training institutions bear witness to the fact that India is slowly, yet surely, overcoming her traditional obstacles?

Among the provinces which have enfranchised women, Madras is the first to have in its Legislative Council a woman member, whom this year it elected Deputy President. There are now five women in the Madras University Senate. Indian women, though in small numbers at present, are on district boards, municipal corporations, legislative councils and in the senates of universities; above all, Mrs. Sorojini Naidu was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1925. No country in the West has yet conferred a similar honor on a woman. In spite of the obstacles to social reform in India, the Hindu by his efforts to uproot evils has achieved much, but Miss Mayo sees no one but the British "doing practically all of whatever is done."

AN ABNORMAL COMPLEX.

When Miss Mayo says that the whole pyramid of the Indian's woes, material and spiritual, rests upon a rock-bottom physical base one would more or less accept the statement, but when she defines "physical base" as "simply his manner of getting into the world and his sex-life thenceforward," she reveals, even to those not inclined to be Freudian, an abnormal sex-complex. Further, she holds that child marriage is the cause of the physical deterioration of the Hindu race, but it does not occur to her that such a conclusion could not be accepted without quantitative evidence. There is much confusion as to the meaning of child marriage. In India marriage has come to mean either betrothal or consummation; only in the latter sense is child marriage an evil. In India, however, child marriage is generally a betrothal and the couple do not live together as man and wife. Cohabitation, therefore, does not normally take place until the girl has reached physical maturity. To believe that child marriage is the cause of physical deterioration of the people of India statistical evidence is needed in regard to premature unions and child-motherhood among the married in India's population of 320,000,000. Though her book is woefully lacking in such information, Miss Mayo makes the sweeping assertion—a marked characteristic of her book—that the Indian girl commonly looks for motherhood between the ages of 14 and 8, and that while 8 was extreme, 14 was well above the average for motherhood. Her wild assertion is easily disproved by such reports as those of Dr. Balfour, who is practising in Bombay, and of the Madras Maternity Hospital. According to Miss Balfour's statement ("The New York Times," Oct. 10, 1927), of 2,964 cases there were only ten cases of motherhood below 15, and 13 was the youngest age. Reports for the years 1922 to 1924 of the Madras Maternity Hospital, where 2,312 mothers were delivered of their first babies, show that while there were only 11 mothers aged 13 and 22 mothers aged 14, the average age for motherhood was 19.4. But, according to Miss Mayo, 14 is well above the average age for motherhood!

POVERTY THE CAUSE.

While Miss Mayo stresses sexual over-activity as the cause of India's physical deterioration, others less biased regard it as due largely to the progressive impoverishment of the masses, to lack of food, sanitary conditions of living, proper housing and elementary education and also to the exploitation of the masses. In other words, the rock-bottom physical base is not an overactive sex-life, as our spinster author enjoys describing, but the economic condition of a people who are dependent solely on the soil—their subsidiary cottage industries having been crushed—for a living and without sufficient capital for scientific farming or agricultural machinery.

Few countries have been hit quite so hard by the national selfishness and greed of a foreign nation as India. There are over 250,000,000 persons living on agriculture, but since agriculture itself, as practised in India, could not yield a real livelihood, cottage industries were maintained to supplement the family income. Cotton, being of universal necessity in India, became the industry available to the masses. In 1920-21 India purchased nearly doll. 510,000,000 worth of foreign cotton goods, every yard of which, Gandhi maintains, might have been made in India. In view of the vital relation of the cotton industry to the economic life of the Indian masses, it might have been expected that the British rulers would have pursued a policy of protection. On the contrary, our "benefactors" imposed an excise duty on all Indian cotton goods so that the Lancashire merchants could undersell the Indian manufacturers! Thus was a significant Indian industry hopelessly crushed, reducing with it millions of agriculturists to dire poverty and starvation. This excise duty was abolished only last year, after a long and intense agitation.

INDIA MARKET FOR BRITISH GOODS

While Miss Mayo, an American, tells us that the British are in India for India's good, there are not wanting some British statesmen honest enough to tell us a different story. Only two years ago Sir W. Joyson-Hicks, Home Secretary in Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet, declared: "We did not conquer India for the benefit of the Indians. I know it is said in missionary meetings that we conquered India to raise the level of the Indians. That is cant. We conquered India as the outlet for the goods of Great Britain. We conquered India by the sword and by the sword we should hold it. * * * I am not such a hypocrite as to say we hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general, and for the Lancashire cotton goods in particular." From the early days of British control of India onward, the industrial and commercial interests of India have always been systematically and deliberately sacrificed to those of Great Britain, even if it involved crushing India's industries and retarding her economic development. Such a persistent policy has reduced India to a mere source of raw materials for Great Britain and a market for her finished products and the investment of her surplus wealth.

In the face of the present deplorable condition, do India's ablest sons "lie idly weeping over their own futility" without "flinging their strength to her rescue"? What then is the significance of such movements as the Swadeshi, Boycott,

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article appeared on 9th inst.

Notes of the Day.

Grand Seigneur.

A generation ago Indian students in England used to be told by many an old lady interested in Mission work in the East "Come and sit by me. I am not afraid of Indians." The Indians were regarded as a species of animals, whom Great Britain had kindly consented to tame. This traditional belief about India continued and was on the point of being destroyed very recently when Miss Mayo was good enough to re-discover the India of old Tory prejudice for the sake of those who, like Mr. Micawber, "will never, never desert India." At present amongst British traducers of India, the most beloved weapon of attacks is to propagate the Mayo theory that Indians are a sort of "sub-human" species. Amongst such people comes Pandit Motilal Nehru, a grand seigneur who is very much at home in every European capital, an Indian political leader who can appreciate the culture and comforts of the West but has made a point of not losing the innate gentility and charitableness of Indian civilization. He moves among them and does not take their pretensions seriously. He does not come as the most senior member of the Button-holing Brigade from India, plaintively soliciting stray members of Parliament to interest themselves in his country. On the contrary, he reminds the British that enlightened as they profess themselves to be, they have not yet got over their petty religious quarrels.

Salvation.

Pundit Motilal breathes the spirit of new India. India who fearlessly tells the world that she has found out the British, and who tells Britain that it is in the latter's own interest to be just and friendly towards this country. India is no longer the supplicant, no longer an Oliver Twist seeking British charity. She is conscious of her own strength and the justice of her cause. To a people immersed in the quarrels between their Barnases and their Bullocks, while they laugh at the Fundamentalists of Tennesse, Pundit Motilal puts the very pertinent query whether salvation can come through their House of Commons. His witty remark at the dinner given to him by Mr. Pethick Lawrence at the House of Commons is symptomatic of the new ideals which animate India as also of her disillusionment regarding British promises. India does not hope for salvation from British Parliament. She knows she must seek salvation through the exertion of her own united strength to achieve freedom.

Parting Shot.

The Irish are deservedly known all the world over as a witty race, but when they exercise their gift against each other, the sparks have not a little of delightful malice in them. Mr. Tim Healy, for a number of years the acknowledged master of political invective and apt and brilliant repartee in the House of Commons, those long years of travail and patient obstruction when Home Rule remained denied to his country, metamorphised into a sedate President of the Irish Free State and conducted himself with distinction and aplomb in that isolated pinnacle of an office. But when the moment of retirement came, the old Tim Healy could not resist breaking out a little. A delightfully worded rebuke is administered by him to those of his countrymen who talk of the British King's interference in Irish affairs. He reminded them that the "foreign king" was a gentleman, that they all knew his pedegree, but that the same could not be said of some of his Irish critics. Mr. Tim Healy's parting shot is sure to provoke resentment in the Free State, but the fact that he could be so frankly critical shows that the leaders of an Independent Ireland are anxious now to make their countrymen realise the need of forgetting the old rancour towards England.

Tyranny of Caste.

The so-called high caste Hindus of some twenty villages of Indore seem to be out for a social war with the local untouchables. According to a correspondent of the "Times of India" the caste Hindus of these villages gave an ultimatum to the untouchables demanding that the latter must not use gold lace or ornaments or fancy cloth, that they must render some specified menial services without demanding any remuneration but meekly accepting whatever is given them and that if they do not accept these conditions they should clear out of the villages. The conditions are as degrading to the untouchables as to their tormentors and we are glad that the former rejected the conditions. The result was, it is reported, that they were most brutally harassed by the caste Hindus. As the whole case is said to be now before the local Court, we refrain from making any comments on the merits of the case. We trust however that the Court will respect and enforce at all cost the elementary rights of the unfortunate untouchables, whatever might be the local customs. It is a grave affair and may have to be made a test case for establishing the fundamental rights of human beings. We also trust that such of the local people as sympathise with the aggrieved untouchables will form a defence committee to support them and that the sympathisers in the State and outside it will help the committee with men and money to carry on, if necessa every possible kind of Satyagraha.

CORPORATION'S BUDGET ESTIMATES

ISASTROUS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

NO INCREASE IN TAXATION PROPOSED

NEW LOAN OF 25 LAKHS

The speech delivered by Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, Chairman of the Municipal nding Committee, at the Corporation meeting on Tuesday introducing the Bud- for the new year makes interesting reading. The burden of the whole speech s a lament over the increasing liabilities of the Corporation arising out of the De- opment Scheme, which he said "is a case of heads I win tails you loose." he Chairman of the Standing Committee bitterly complains of the very un- pathetic and step-motherly treatment that the Corporation received from the ernment of India and the Government of Bombay.

fter referring to the adverse effect produced by the Meston Award on the Cor- ation's revenue, Mr. Rahimtulla reviewed the prospects of other sources of nue. He was of the decided opinion that any increase in the existing taxation not advisable. There was, therefore, no provision made, nor has it been sug- ed, for the same.

A DEFICIT BUDGET

r. H. M. Rahimtoola, Chairman of the ding Committee of the Bombay Muni- l Corporation presented before the icipal Corporation on Tuesday budget mates of Income and Expenditure for 8-29, the Loan Works revised estimates 1927-28 and Loan Works Budget Es- tes for 1928-29.

udget Estimates 1928-29; Income 7,43; Expenditure 3,33,37; Surplus or eit minus 594.

he Working Cash Balance at the begin- of the current year was 58,26 and is ected to be 60,51 at the end of the r. Next year the Closing Balance is mated to be 54,57.

REVENUE.

Next year the Revenue is estimated at 7,43 or 7,00 more than the revised esti- te for the current year. In the Budget figures from the year 1922-23 are en. When we compare the next year's ures with the figures for 1922-23 for al income and for the main heads of ome wherein substantial changes have en place we find the following result:

Total Income 1922-23, 2,67,53; 1928-29, 7,43; Increase or Decrease plus 59,90; rcentage 22.

General 1922-23, 1,04,01; 1928-29, 2,27, Increase or Decrease plus 27,36; rcentage 26.

Halalkhore 1922-23, 24,82; 1928-29, ,50; Increase or Decrease plus 6,68 rcentage 26.

Fire 1922-23, 4,81; 1928-29, 6,22; In- ase or Decrease plus 1,41; Percentage

Water 1922-23, 48,46; 1928-29, 70,45; rease or Decrease plus 21,99; Percent- e 45.

Fines 1922-23, 1,02; 1928-29, 55; In- ase or Decrease minus 47; Percentage

Public Conveyances 1922-23, 6,21; 28-29, 3,80; Increase or Decrease minus 1; Percentage 38.

NEW ITEMS

Advertisements 30

Licenses for Squatters and Hawkers 85

Rent from the Race Course 50.

The Income from Licenses—Land Con- ances, Music, etc. Licenses issued by e Commissioner of Police—has dis- eared altogether.

The annual rent from the Race Course 50. The figure given in the Budget is because we claim from the Race rse rent for four years.

The Income from Public Conveyances decreased by 241 owing to the de- se in the number of Victorias on ac- nt of the competition of the taxis and buses run by the B. E. S. and T. Coy. and also owing to the reduction in the rate of wheel tax made by the Corpo- ration.

Under other heads the income is prac- tically steady. It will be noticed that though we are passing through times of trade depression our income from proper- ty taxes has not decreased but on the other hand it has increased since 1922-23. It is however practically steady during the last two or three years which is a very satisfactory feature.

EXPENDITURE.

For the next year the expenditure is estimated at 3,33,37 which is 15,50 more than the revised estimates for the current year.

"Roads and Overbridges" is the only head under which the expenditure has substantially decreased owing to the policy of constructing capital roads which even after allowing for payment of interest and sinking fund has saved considerable amounts in maintenance and repairs. In 1922-23 the expediture on Roads was 34,90. For the next year it is estimated at 16,44 i.e. a reduction of 18,46. If the Interest and Sinking Fund charges of 1,37 were added the total would be 17,81 which would show a saving of 17,09 i.e. about 50 per cent.

Our total expenditure on these heads (Education, Public Health and Medical Relief) is 56,25 or 17 per cent. of our total expenditure which percentage is about the same as spent by the Govern- ment of Bombay on these heads.

A DEFICIT BUDGET.

Since the year 1922-23 our income has increased by 59,90 i.e. by 22 per cent. whereas the expenditure has increased by 71,76 i.e. by 27 per cent., which means that the expenditure has inceseased by 11,86 or 5 per cent. more than the income.

We are budgetting for a deficit of 5,94. Looking to the fact that the amount likely to be received from Government as their contribution towards primary educa- tion has been taken credit for under In- come and not the actual amount of our claims as hitherto which has reduced the income by 306 and that 300 have been provided for sinking fund for the 5,000 Development Loan, I hope the position will be considered satisfactory. It is not proposed to raise taxation to meet this deficit as it could be met out of Surplus Cash Balance.

It is proposed to raise a new loan of 25,00 during the next year.

At the beginning of the current year the total debt was 18,40,63 against which we had in the Sinking Fund 2,94,90. Thus the net debt was 15,45,72. This figure does not include the current year's Loan of 25,00 and the next year's Loan of 25,00.

This does not constitute the total debt of the City as the ultimate liability of

(Continued on next page.)

SIR JOHN SIMON

TO SUCCEED LORD IRWIN AS VICEROY?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

special cable to "Forward" says the "Star," the Liberal Evening pa- ints at the possibility of Sir John Si- succeeding Lord Irwin as Viceroy. ys: "it is even suggested if that work uccessful and the Commission's find- provide satisfactory settlement of the ian problem, the intimate knowledge h Sir John will have gained of the irs of the dependency would make him admirable successor to Lord Irwin.— Press.

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD IN ABOUT A YEAR

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The first Ministerial forecast of the date of the next General Election was given by Lord Cushendun in a speech at Market Harborough. He said the general Election could not be postponed much more than a year, and that it was not too much to say that the fate of the Empire would depend on the result.—Reuter.

WAR AGAINST COMMUNISTS?

"TROTZKY AND ZINOVIEFF EXILED."

A MOSCOW REPORT

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Riga.—According to report from Moscow Trotzky, Kameneff, Radek, Zinoviff, Ra kovsky and other Communist ex-leaders have been exiled to remote provinces, some even to Siberia.—Reuter

APPEAL TO MOSCOW FOR HELP?

MINERS' FEDERATION'S DENIAL

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Treasurer of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain denies that they appealed to Moscow for loan.—Reuter's Special.

REINFORCEMENTS TO NICARAGUA

OVER 1000 SOLDIERS EMBARK

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Washington.—Reinforcements of over 1,000 have embarked for Nicaragua with Major-General Le Juene, Commandant Marine Corps and General Feland, Commander of the Expedition.—Reuter.

PREMIER OF IRAQ RESIGNS

NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED

LONDON, Jan 9.

Baghdad.—Jafar Pasha, the Premier of Iraq submitted his resignation to King Faisal, to-day (Monday). The King has issued orders for the formation of a new Cabinet, instructing Jafar Pasha's Ministers in the meantime to continue in their posts. Jafar Pasha gives no explanation for his resignation but it is believed that he experienced difficulty in finding suitable substitutes for the Ministers of Finance and Interior who resigned following the publication of the terms of the Anglo-Iraq treaty.—Reuter.

BHARATPUR AFFAIR NOT SETTLED YET

MAHARAJA TO SEE VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Bharatpur affairs have not yet been settled and the question of appointment of an Administrator is still under consideration. Some of the experienced political officers are reported to have been offered the post, but so far no acceptance seems to have been received. The Maharajah will soon meet His Excellency the Viceroy when further details may be settled.—A.P.

RIVERSIDE DWELLERS' SUSPENSE

RELIEF FUND AMOUNTS TO £12,000

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Emboldened by a normal afternoon tide, the riverside dwellers to-night sought their beds and the embankment was comparatively deserted. But in several districts batteries and alarm clocks started them to life at three in the morning. It was towards the time for a high tide and owners emerged from their beds. They were soon reassured and returned to their couches.

The Westminster Relief Fund hitherto amounts to £12,000. The Prince of Wales has contributed £50.

It has been ascertained that the National Library for Blind at Westminster has lost 5,000 volumes of Braille, valued at £8,000. The Official Records Office at Kew expects to have busy months deciphering identification marks over a million insurance cards stored in the basement and practically reduced to pulp.

The Port authorities have arranged to provide police with daily information as to the state of the tide so as to facilitate warning inhabitants of the eventuality of threatened floods.—Reuter's Special.

"ANYHOW WE ARE READY"

MR. MACDONALD RECEIVES FREEDOM OF AIRDRIE

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald receiving freedom of Airdrie in Lanarkshire referred to Mr. Baldwin's letter to the Primrose League and remarked "Anyhow we are ready."—Reuter's Special.

C. P. LANDHOLDERS IN CONFERENCE

DELEGATES BENT ON BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

PRESIDENT NOT TO ALLOW RESOLUTION?

KATNI, Jan. 10.

The first session of the C.P. Landholders and Tenants' Conference under the presidentship of Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsale of Nagpur began here yesterday. Seth Jamnadas, M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President delivered their speeches.

The Subjects Committee met last night and again to-day.

Though the Tenancy Act Amendment Bill, was first taken for discussion, it was adjourned to this morning on the Chairman's suggestion, and the Settlement Amendment Bill was taken up for discussion. The Subjects Committee is still discussing it. The open session meets at four this afternoon. Hon'ble Seth Govinddas is trying to bring the boycott resolution on the Simon Commission. Negotiations with the Reception Committee's influential members are going on.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED

The Simon Commission which is the topic of the day also presents an exciting feature among the delegates of the C.P. Malguzars and Tenants' Conference, which is meeting in our town since yesterday. Nearly five hundred delegates from different districts have attended the Conference and opinion for boycott of the Simon Commission is practically unanimous except that of the President, Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsle of Nagpur, a political pensioner, and that of a few others who are either hereditary Government pensioners or retired Government officials. The section of boycotters is being led by Honourable Seth Govinddas, one of the biggest landholders of the Province and by Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, the Editor of the prominent Hindi journal of our Province, "Karmvir," and a leading tenant of Hoshangabad district. Honourable Seth Govindas has already sent a resolution for boycott of the Simon Commission in the Subjects Committee which met last night. This resolution is seconded by Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi.

The moving of this resolution in the Conference has made the President very uneasy. The lobby-talk indicates that this resolution may be ruled out by the President under a technical plea of the purpose of the Conference which, it is reported, the President will say, has met only in connection with the Tenancy Amendment Bill and the C.P. Settlement Bill. As yet the President has given no ruling. Great excitement is expected on this question in the meeting of the Subjects Committee this morning as also in the Conference meeting later in the day.

TO SAFEGUARD INDIAN INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED

BOMBAY, JAN. 10.

The Indian Insurance Companies' delegation which was started in February, 1927, has resolved to form a regular Association with a view to safeguard the interests of the Indian Insurance Companies and to take all steps to collect as much of the Indian Insurance business as possible to Indian Insurance Companies. Rules and regulations are being framed and will be shortly adopted. At present the Association consists of the members of the Indian Insurance Companies' delegation. The idea is to extend the activities of this Association throughout India in conjunction with any local Association that may exist.—A.P.

AEROPLANE PASSENGER DIES OF INJURIES

LONDON, Jan. 10

Baghdad.—Lieutenant Hasrick who was a passenger in an aeroplane which crashed yesterday at Hinaidi aerodrome died as a result of his injuries.—Reuter's.

FORWARD MOVE TAKEN

LIBERALS INVITED TO ATTEND WORKING COMMITTEE

MEETING AT BENARES ON 15TH JAN.

CONFERENCE TO ORGANISE BOYCOTT

ALLAHABAD, Jan 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following notification in response to many requests:—

Dr. Ansari, President, All-India Congress Committee, has changed the venue of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the Conference to organise boycott of the Simon Commission from Bombay to Benares. The Working Committee will now meet in Benares on January 15 and the Conference on the same day. Organisations which were invited to send their representatives to this Conference are requested kindly to note the change of venue.—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS AT BENARES ON SUNDAY

LIBERAL AND MUSLIM LEADERS INVITED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

In deference to the desire of the majority of the members, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will meet at Benares on the 15th instant, instead of at Bombay. Arrangements for the stay of members will be made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to whom members are requested to communicate the time of their arrivals.

A number of promient Liberal and Muslim leaders have also been invited to attend the meeting and take part in the discussions and give their advice. Prominent amongst those invited are Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamany, Sir Ali Imam, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Raja Narendra Nath and Dr. Sapru, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar are also expected to attend.—A. P.

SIR ALI IMAM'S WARNING

NEED OF BOYCOTT REITERATED

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

At a public meeting to-day at Mayo Hall, presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam delivered an address on the present political situation. After replying to arguments in support of the way in which the Statutory Commission has been constituted Sir Ali Imam sounded a note of warning saying, that the exclusion of Indians from it had created a political atmosphere in India which foreboded no good to England or to India. Sir Ali Imam appealed to the British Cabinet to reconsider the whole matter and not to allow seething discontent to grow.

Turning to communal differences Sir Ali Imam begged of both Hindus and Muslims to adopt a new outlook and not ti be swayed by communal interests that involved the sacrifice of the interests of Indian national ism.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in his address that he agreed in the boycott, but he would go a step further. He would boycott the whole conception behind the Commission as he was against any Commission unless India was treated as a nation on a footing of equality.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that it had been stated that they did not understand the true significance of the Commission, and that it was advisory. He strongly maintained that it was not so. Sir Tej Bahadur also repudiated the idea that the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 precluded the inclusion of Indians in the Commission, and he challenged any one to prove the contrary.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DECISIONS

RATIFIED BY MADRAS BRANCH

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The Madras Presidency Moslem League has adopted a resolution ratifying decisions of the Calcutta session of the All-India Moslem League and offering condolences to the family of Hakim Ajmal Khan.—A.P.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS

STEAMERS CARRY ARMED TROOPS

LONDON, Jan 10

Singapore.—Owing to the prevalence of piracy in the Chinese waters Jardine Matheson Company's steamers are now leaving for China with parties of armed troops on board. Steamer Kuisang which left for Hongkong with two thousand Chinese deck passengers carried ten fully armed Royal Artillerymen. They will keep regular watches throughout the voyage.—Reuter.

LABOUR VICTORY

NORTHAMPTON BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Jan. 10

The Northampton bye election due to Sir A. E. A. Holland's death has resulted in Labour gain. Following is the result of the polling:

Lt.-Col. Mestrange Malone (Labour) 15,156
Captain Renton (Conservative) 11,551.
Cope Morgan (Liberal) 9,575
Hailwood (Independent) Conservative) 1,090.—Reuter

EARTH TREMORS IN KENYA

MANY STONE HOUSES DAMAGED

NAIROBI, Jan 10.

Further earth tremors have occurred throughout Kenya during the last few days including another in Nairobi early this morning. In some parts shocks were very severe. A Fissure nine miles long has opened in the neighbourhood of Lake Baringo. Nuns of the Catholic Mission at Fort Hall had a very narrow escape from death. Heavy stone walls of their dormitory collapsed falling stones smashing the beds. The nuns were, however, at that moment in the chapel at prayer. The area in the rift valley is the worst centre and a number of stone houses have been damaged there.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST VAKIL

NO PRIMA FACIE CASE MADE OUT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The conduct of a vakil in an appeal entrusted him by a lady client, was the subject matter of an enquiry by a special bench of the High Court to-day, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose and Mr. Justice Mukherjee.

The matter arose by a letter sent to the Registrar of the High Court in which several allegations were made against Mr. Ramathnath Nerjee, vakil of the High Court, in which the appellant a lady said that although sufficient money was with the vakil, he had allowed her appeal to be dismissed for default of payment in connection with printing and incidental charges. It was further alleged that that an unexpected balance of paper book cost, amounting to Rs. 624/- and odd lying to the credit of the appellant had been cashed by the vakil's clerk, but no information was sent her.

Upon these and other allegations, a Rule was issued upon the vakil by the full Court. In his written explanation, the vakil denied to-day that he had sufficient moneys from the appellant lady. As regards the money withdrawn, he stated it was done by his clerk forging his name and that on discovery, he had dismissed his clerk. The vakil also stated that he had sent the amount in question in cross cheque to the Registrar for payment.

Their Lordships held that there was no material before them to lead them to think that there was any "prima facie" case against the vakil. They had no reason to think that the explanation offered by the vakil was untrue, and the Court would not of its own, pursue the matter any further. But if the appellant still desired to press those charges, she might do so as between party and party.—Free Press.

RESERVE BANK BILL

SIR BASIL'S NEW SCHEME

SEE LATEST NEWS

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN INDORE DRAMA ?

EX-MAHARAJA TO MARRY AMERICAN LADY.

MAHARANEE INDIRABAI OBSERVES "SATYAGRAHA."

INDORE AGOG WITH EXCITEMENT

The news that His Highness, the ex-Maharaja of Indore, is going to marry Miss Miller, an American lady, has thrown the people of Indore into a great deal of excitement. Miss Miller is a native of Los Angeles and when her photo appeared in the newspapers with the ex-Maharaja it set the people thinking. Coming events cast their shadows beforehand, and the friendship of the American lady matured into love, and as report has, it will end in marriage in Indore. Shorly, the plans of marriage were kept quite secret until a few days ago by the ex-Maharaja and his adviser. Not even the two Maharanees were informed about it. Not a word was breathed even to Her Highness the Maharanee Indirabai who was with the ex-Maharaja in Switzerland and France, all this time.

H. H. Indirabai received a cable a few days ago from Cairo asking her to meet the ex-Maharaja at Colombo and she forthwith went there accompanied by her mother. But she was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the ex-Maharaja who, it is reported, was indifferent to her and to whom he subsequently broke the news that he had come to India to marry Miss Miller. Her Highness was much grieved to hear this and immediately returned to Indore and it is stated that she did not eat anything from Colombo to Burwara and observed "Satyagraha." As a matter of fact, the whole Indore is agog with excitement. Miss Miller is accompanied by her mother, Babu Barade A.D.C. of His Highness and Nathu Hazuria to Bombay. His Highness is in correspondence with the Hindu Missionary Society in Bombay for the conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism. Not only the people of Indore, but also the Cabinet Ministers of the Indore State and the political authorities are, it is reported, against this marriage.

Mr. Abdur Raschid, the Secretary of the ex-Maharaja, it is stated, interviewed the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India last week and immediately left for Colombo. It is stated that both the Political Agent and the A. G. G. are against the marriage. The Maharaja is still at Colombo with his party consisting of Capt. R. B. Jadhav, a French A. D. C. and Dr. Gosavi. It is presumed that he is waiting for the sanction of the Government. He could not marry Miss Miller in America and England even under the Civil Marriage Act as he has already got two wives and American and British law prohibit polygamy. He has, therefore, taken the easy course of converting Miss Miller to Hinduism as Hindu law does not forbid polygamy.

HIS THIRD WIFE?

Photos by P. P. A.

Happy snaps of Tukoji Rao, the ex-Maharaja of Indore and Miss Nancy Ann Miller, who according to rimour, are to be married shortly. The ex-Maharaja has already two legal wives.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

H. H. the Maharaja Sir Kishen Prashad Bahadur, H. E. H. the Nizam's Chief Minister arrived at Sholapur by a special train on Tuesday morning and was given a grand reception by Raja Bahadur Dhanrajgirji

Lord and Lady Pembroke, Lady Williams Taylor, Mrs. Christie and Mr. Bevil Granville arrived at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson visited Mrs. Nikambe's School for Married Women on Tuesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday, the 10th January:—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Lady Marten, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur and Mrs. Haribal D. Desai, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Justice and Mrs. J. D. Davar, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Captain and Mrs. E. J. Headlam, Dr. Otakar Benes, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Framji, Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. G. Z. Meli, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. C. A. Organ, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. W. M. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Kelly, the Revd. G. F. Harvey, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. G. Louis Walker, Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Dr. and Mrs. Dexter Davison, Mr. J. C. Hanning, Miss Hanning, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Macbeth, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Mangin, Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. J. J. Modi, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY MOURNS ATH

BROACH, Jan. 9.

The General Board of the Broach City Municipality passed a resolution expressing its deepest sorrow at the untimely death of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb of Delhi and offering condolences to the family of the deceased.—A.P.

ACROBATIC EXHIBITION OF CAVALRY OFFICERS

AFGHAN KING EXTREMELY DELIGHTED

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Rome.—After cordial reception by the King and Queen of Italy and the populace of Rome, King Amanullah of Afghanistan, to-day, attended military races at the Aprioli Course. He shook hands with, and congratulated, the winners and, subsequently, visited the famous military riding school at Tordiquinto and witnessed a spectacular and almost acrobatic exhibition of cavalry officers who descended almost perpendicular hills, their horses sliding down or jumping from the second floor of the balcony to the ground. King Amanullah was extremely delighted and told King Victor". It is one of the finest shows I have ever seen." He enquired about the origin and organisation of the school and was much interested to hear that officers from almost all over the world come to Rome to be trained there.—Reuter.

CANADA AND FRANCE

LEGATIONS CREATED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Paris.—The French and Canadian Governments have signed an agreement creating a Canadian Legation in France and a French Legation in Ottawa.—Reuter.

STEAMER STRIKES PIER

STEM SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Dieppe.—The British steamer "Anchoria" sailing to Antwerp from Calcutta struck the pier. The stem was seriously damaged.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Express" wires from New Delhi in regard to the Reserve Bank Bill thus: It is understood that the new Reserve Bank Bill drafted by Sir Basil Blackett after his conversations with the India Office in November last, incorporate most of the features noted below:—

(1) Share capital of the Bank to be Rs. 5 crores, divided into shares of less than Rs. 200 each, (2) no amount in excess of fifteen and twenty thousand shall be issued to any single person, (3) shares will be allotted on the basis of provincial registers at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Rangoon, (4) shares to be allotted to persons in India and British residents to India and to none else, (5) transfer of shares strictly restricted to domiciled Indians and British residents in India only, (6) share-holders on each provincial register to elect fifteen members who will form the electoral college for that area, (7) the share allotment to various registers to be on some fixed proportion and not on an uniform basis, (8) the Directorate will consist of 24 Directors, out of whom eight would be by nomination, sixteen by election and out of these 16, six to be from the Chambers of Commerce, both Indian and English, and co-operative and agricultural banks, and the only remaining ten to be elected by the members of the electoral colleges, (9) instead of one Deputy Governor, there will be two Deputy Governors, (10) date of starting of the Bank and of gold selling obligation to be fixed after the 1st July 1931, (11) no concession of any sort to be shown to the present Imperial Bank, (12) the amount for rupee redemption, not to exceed Rs. 40 crores, and (13) only a cumulative dividend at the rate of not more than five per cent. be declared. One-half of the surplus profits to go to the reserve fund till the reserve fund is equal to the capital and the other half to the Governor-General in Council.—Free Press.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in his capacity as the acting leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly requests the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly to carry out the resolutions of the Congress relating to the boycott of the Simon Commission fully and effectively.

In the course of his appeal issued to the press, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar says:

Under the mandate of the Congress, we can neither support the Reserve Bank Bill of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, nor shape it, nor co-operate with the Finance Member and we cannot go into the Legislative Assembly for any such purposes. We can go into it only for throwing out the Reserve Bank Bill in case the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee considers it detrimental to the interests of India and permits us to attend the Assembly to oppose it. The duty of the Congress mandate devolves as much on members of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly as on the members of Provincial Councils.

Mr. Iyengar requests the members of the Congress Party not to attend any meetings of any Committees.—Free Press.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

TO REACH DELHI ON 13TH JAN.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore arrives in Delhi on the 13th January for a week's stay.—A.P.

ROADS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

SWARAJIST MEMBERS AND ENSUING MEETING

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Sub-Committee of the Roads Development Committee after visiting provincial headquarters, except Rangoon, left for Lahore on Sunday. Sir Arthur Froom, Chairman, and members of the Sub-Committee will shortly return to Delhi where the full Committee meets under Mr. M. R. Jayakar's Chairmanship on Monday, the 16th January. The Committee had collected valuable data to form basis of the conclusions by the main Committee.

Interest will centre round the proposals regarding the formation of a Central Road Board with fund raised by some form of taxation such as extra duty of petrol which would be compensated by the considerable fillip to motor traffic which road development is bound to give.

Some Swarajist members of the Committee are in doubt regarding the advisibility of their attending its sessions in view of the Madras Congress resolution.—A.P.

5 ACRES OF LAND FREE

GIFT TO YUVAK SANGH

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Dr. A. Lakshmipathi has made a free gift of five acres of land to the Yuvak Bharat Sangha organised by Professor T. L. Vaswani on which the Madras branch of the Sangha will be established.—A.P.

CORPORATION'S BUDGET ESTIMATES

(Continued from previous page.)

the Improvement Trust Loans falls on the Municipality. The total debt of the Improvement Trust on 1st April, 1927, was 15,48,94 against which they had a Sinking Fund of 1,00,09. So then the debt was 14,48,85. Their current year's Loan of 25,00 is not included in this figure. Thus the total debt of the City at the beginning of the current year was 33,89,12 or a net debt of 29,94,12 to which must be added the figure 50.00 in respect of the currcht year's Loans.

The liability of the Government of Bombay is as follows:—

Pre Reform Debt	10,22 26
Post Reform Debt	46,97,22
Total	57,19,48
Advances to Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Bombay Municipality, etc.	22,11,18
Balance	35,08,30
Unredeemable	8,90,60
Net Debt	26,17,70

Thus it will be seen that while the net debt of the Province is 26,17,70 the debt of Bombay City is 30,44,12 or four and quarter crores more. This debt would have considerably increased but for the timely advice of the Retrenchment Adviser who drew up a Loan Works programme for several years. The Executive have tried to stick to it. The Standing Committee have consistently for the last few years curtailed even that programme and reduced to a minimum the amounts of loan to be raised.

FINANCIAL POSITION

For works provided in the Loan Works Budget there is a future liability of 27,62 in respect of works already in progress and 25.98 in respect of new works and 41,05 for Development Works making the total of 94.65. So far no provision has been made for the Drainage Scheme which is expected to cost about 2 crores, the interest and sinking fund in respect of which will amount to about 13 lacs. Besides, there are a number of works already sanctioned by the Corporation, but not yet provided for in the Budget. I do not know how many crores in all would be required to carry out these works.

EXPECTATIONS NOT REALISED

The Loan Liability in respect of the Development Scheme is 2,03,68. The interest charges for this are met partly, i.e., 400 from Rent Receipts and interest on investments and partly, i.e., 816 from out of the Land and Buildings Fund. It was expected that these Loans could be repaid out of the sale-proceeds of land. These expectations have not been realised. We cannot continue paying interest any longer from Land and Buildings Fund as at the end of the next year there will be a balance of only 325 left. Out of the loan liability of 2,03,68 1,63,74 are due to Government. The Government of India have rejected our proposals to convert these loans into a loan of 30 years currency at 5 per cent. interest. The Balance of 39,94 is from the public and is due on 1st August, 1929. We shall have to raise a new loan to pay off this Loan. So far no Sinking Fund has been provided for these loans and for the first time a provision of 693 has been made by the Standing Committee in the next year's Budget.

The Chief Accountant, in his note on the Administration Report, says: "The financial position of the Corporation is, therefore, such that utmost care is needed in regard to new expenditure both Revenue and Loan."

REDUCTION OF TAXATION

Looking to the large Working Cash Balance there would be a great temptation to propose reduction in the existing rate of taxation. Much as the Standing Committee and myself would have liked to reduce the heavy burden on the citizens it would not be considered advisable to do so.

The Commissioner in his note on the Budget says: "The financial position of the Corporation calls for the exercise of the utmost discretion."

The Acting Commissioner, Mr. Kirpalani, in his able note on the current year's Budget says:—

NO INCREASE IN TAXATION

I conclude that any increase in the staple sources of our income is not to be looked for. An increase in other sources is by its nature fluctuating and cannot be made the basis of any large programme of development. We must, therefore, concentrate on reduction of expenditure. The saving so made would not be very large. But therein lies our only hope of financial safety.'

The paragraphs of Mr. Kirpalani's Note under the heading "General Remarks" are worth reading to understand the true financial position of the Municipality.

As the City is passing through years of trade depression and as the burden of taxation is already heavy the Standing Committee have agreed with the opinion of the Water Committee that the rate on valuation should not be increased, and have made their recommendations accordingly.

The rise and prosperity of Bombay from a fishing village to the first City in India is due to its being a port and to its trade and industry. In the interests of the City

(Continued on page 10)

ECONOMISE OR CLOSE DOWN

CHOICE BEFORE MILLOWNERS

ADVANTAGES OF WHOLE FRAME SYSTEM

GROUNDLESS FEARS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. STONES INTERVIEWED

"Whether we close down the mills or keep them open under the old system of work, there is practically no difference so far as our losses in the industry are concerned. We are not victims at all because we have taken the initiative in introducing and whole-frame system in our mills. The Mill-owners' Association have approved of the scheme and they are watching the situation carefully. Their action will be dictated by the success or otherwise of the scheme in the mills in which it is sought to be introduced." In these uncompromising and unambiguous terms, Mr. F. Stones, the General Manager of the E. D. Sassoons United Mills, gave expression to the determined will with which the Millowners of Bombay, as a class, are bucking the new system, the introduction of which has been responsible for the unfortunate mill-strike in this city. It is now no longer a secret that the Mill-owners of Bombay have made up their minds to yield to nothing until the new system is introduced in all the mills of Bombay. In an exclusive interview which he granted to our representative, Mr. Stones made it clear that the whole-frame system was not at all a new system as it was erroneously believed to be. Under that system, work was being done in Bombay for the last two years with very satisfactory results. Besides, the system was being smoothly worked in many an up-country mill. Even E. D. Sassoons Company had tried the system in some of their smaller mills without rousing the opposition of the workers. It was only when that system was applied to big mills like the Jacob Sassoon, the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon that some of the workers rose in opposition against it.

GOOD FOR ALL

Mr. Stones then went on to give the details of the new scheme and to explain how it was conducive to the triple interests, of workers in the first place, of owners in the next and of mill industry as a whole. To illustrate his point, he picked up an example from the report of the Indian Tariff Board. He proceeded: "In Madras a side-boy minds 240 spindles and for that he is paid Rs. 17-15-0 a month. Now in Bombay even before the new system was launched, a side-boy in the Jacob Sassoon and Meyer Sassoon Mills was minding only 120 spindles and getting monthly wages of Rs. 26-6-0. Under the new system we are promising to pay Rs. 37 to a side-boy for minding twice as many spindles, any number between 240 and 370. This means that for the same amount of work we are paying double the wages as compared with what a side-boy in a Madras mill gets. This is really more than what the industry can afford to pay. Without exaggerating the facts, I can say that under the new system, we have pledged ourselves to pay our men nearly three times as much as our up-country competitors."

NO OPTION.

Asked if any option was left to the workers as regards the acceptance or otherwise of the new scheme, Mr. Stones unhesitatingly emphasized the point that there was no option of any kind. They could not perpetuate the efficiency of work, he added, by any hap-hazard and half-hearted methods. It was unfair for mill-owners to approach the Government every now and then for relief. Mill-owners were doing all they could to revive the industry by economically reducing the cost of production. As the matters stood, he went on explaining, most of the mills in the city were being run at an incredible loss. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Company were certainly not the victims for having initiated the new labour-saving system. There was very little to choose between running the mills under the old system and entirely closing them down. They either way were just the same. They were not sorry at all because the other mills had not simultaneously introduced the new scheme. Mr. Stones could assure our representative that under the old system, some of the big mills were each losing Rs. 5,000 a day. They were producing cloth at an enormously high expense. Speaking of the Mill-owners Association, he said, that the Association had approved of the scheme and they were carefully watching the situation.

Proceeding, Mr. Stones said that the workers refused to accept the new system on two grounds, viz., that the work would be too hard and that some of the men would be thrown out of employment. He dismissed the first argument by pointing out that the whole-frame system was being completely worked in some of the mills belonging to E. D. Sassoon Group. The workers who actually worked the system had never complained about the work being too hard. Mr. Stones finds no force in the argument of unemployment either. According to his calculation, not more than 2,300 men will be displaced from the E. D. Sassoon Mills out of a total of about 25,000 men, the total strength of the mills. Again he believes that 700 of those displaced men will be required to fill the places of absentees. The number of workers thrown out of work from the Sassoon Group is thus reduced to only 1,600. Mr. Stones hazarded an idea that the several mills in Bombay, which were closed down long before the present strike, owing to stress of competition from Japan and up-country mills might perhaps resume working if the owners thought that they could start work on comparative basis. If that happened the men displaced from other mills would get work in these mills. Mr. Stones is sure that in case the old system continues many of the mills that are working to-day shall have to be closed down sooner or later and there is bound to be greater unemployment as was evidenced by the closing down of several mills which could not stand the competition.

THREE LOOMS SYSTEMS NOT THE ISSUE.

As Mr. Stones explained it to our representative, the three-loom system is not at all an issue in the present situation. It has now been found out that the three-loom system can be worked only in Manchester and Apollo Mills because these are the only mills using fine counts for weft. The owners know it full well that this system cannot be worked in other mills and consequently there is no fear on that ground.

EXTRAORDINARY EXODUS FROM CITY

Tuesday was the ninth day of the mill strike in Bombay and yet the situation remained absolutely unchanged. As on the previous days, the Spring Mill and the eight mills belonging to E. D. Sassoon group remained closed for the whole day and were securely guarded by special police against any kind of disturbance on the part of the strikers. A few strikers from the Spring Mill entered the mill premises on Tuesday, evidently to resume work, but they did not like to stick on for more than a few hours and consequently they also threw in their lot with the rest of the strikers. Barring this incident there was no commotion of any kind in the mill area affected by the strike.

Contingents of strikers were idly moving about round the mill premises but there was no attempt at creating any disturbance and the atmosphere was peaceful. One can infer from the loud talks which the workers have among themselves when they move about in the mill area that a majority of them with their characteristic optimism have completely resigned themselves to their fate and have allowed the matters to drift whichever way they choose.

EXTRAORDINARY EXODUS.

The strikers from the mills belonging to E. D. Sassoon group, have been all paid their dues of wages. Many of the strikers are leaving the shores of Bombay for their native places, bidding good-bye to their occupation in Bombay. Reports from district places show that this extraordinary exodus of mill workers from Bombay is looked upon by the villagers with gravest apprehensions. People from villages come down to Bombay because in most of the cases they are not in a position to support themslves on agriculture and now if thousands of these mill workers are again going to fall back on the tiny holdings of their fathers and brothers, there is not the slightest doubt that the integrity and the peacefulness of village life are going to be very badly affected.

MILL-OWNERS ADAMANT.

The mill-owners on their part are as adamant as ever. Nothing short of unconditional acceptance of the new scheme will induce them to open up negotiations with the labour leaders. Negotiations, they say, are only possible on the basis of the new scheme which, under no circumstances, can now be shelved. Owners are cock-sure,—at least they affect to be so—that in a few days' time the strike is bound to fizzle out as it lacks a sound basis.

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REPLY TO MISS MAYO.

(Continued from page 6.)

Spinning Wheel and Co operative movements? To-day the attention of India's sons is foscussed on the problem of how to emancipate the masses from their present economic serfdom. Agricultural development, rural reconstruction and the revival of cottage industries are amongst the first vital steps in the economic regeneration of India. The most useful and productive movement that has come into existence and has already injected new life and vigour into the rural population is the co-operative credit societies with their ideals of self-help and mutual assistance. Introduced by the Government, and utilized by national organizations, it has made within the last decade striking progress. There are over 75,000 societies throughout India with a working capital of about dol. 200,000,000. In India the work of the co-operative society does not end with lending money or with the removal of indebtedness. It branches out into numerous activities directed to the improvement is a signal success, it includes thrift in the rural sections. In the Punjab, for instance, where the co-operative movement is a singal success, it includes thrift societies, societies for compulsory education and for the supply of agricultural implements and household necessaries, silt clearance societies, cattle breeding societies, co-operative sale shops and so forth. In Bombay a noteworthy feature is the application of the principle to the problem of industrial production. There are about 75 weaving co-operative societies, with a membership of about 3,500 weavers. The indigenous weaving industry is second in importance only to agriculture and one can see easily, therefore, that the co-operative principle in weaving, with its co-operative buying of raw materials and sale of finished products, bids fair to play a large part in the economic uplift of the masses.

If agriculture is receiving such attention as was not given to it fifteen years ago, if poultry raising, cattle breeding, fodder crop cultivation are now under the guidance of experts, if in spite of the Government's contrary interest cottage and mill industries are reviving, and if, while before the war the Indian cotton mill industry was unable to meet even one-third of the demand, it now meets more than half of India's requirements, is it anything less than deliberate vilification to say that India's ablest sons have not yet come to her rescue?

SUBJECTION CAUSE OF NATIONAL DETERIORATION.

Granted law and order, roads and railways, schools and hospitals. But, when the alien Government suppresses patriotism, strangles leadership, hampers social reform legislation, betrays the people's confidence, crushes indigenous industries for selfish advantage, turns the country into a source of supply for raw materials, will you ask why physical degeneracy, social disintegration, and economic backwardness are so much in evidence? Sir John Seeley, author of "The Expansion of England," observes that "subjection for a long time to a foreign yoke is the most potent cause of national deterioration."

How much can be done by a people free to control its own destiny is shown by some of the Indian States. In Baroda all boys of school-going age are under instruction, because there, unlike in British India, education is free and largely compulsory. Mysore did not find it difficult about twenty years ago to abolish the institution of temple girls and to wipe out child marriage amongst the higher castes—a striking contrast to British India! Having described these evils in all their horror—real and imaginary—Miss Mayo avers that caution guides the British lest the peoples' susceptibilities should be wounded. Such caution, we must say, seems to be conspicuous by its absence when it is a question of repressive legislation or economic exploitation, but is piously invoked when it concerns the need to uproot customs and practices retarding social and economic progress. Caution is probably indispensable if our Government is not to offend public sentiment in every matter. The subterfuge of caution becomes necessary where a Government, being alien, lacks the confidence of the people. Yet despite the cautious British and the orthodox Hindus, Indian public opinion favoring social reform is growing rapidly. In fact, more rapidly than the Government likes to see. The Rev. W. E. S. Holland, an English missionary writes: "To-day responsible Indian opinion is ahead of the Government in its demand for primary education and for the prohibition of early marriage. It is the Government which on the plea of discretion applies the brake." Therefore, one is led to suspect that an essential for the enhancement of India's social and economic progress is the acceleration of self-government in matters fiscal and political. In view of these promising signs in Indian national life and the valuable achievements in social and economic realms, how is one to explain Miss Mayo's grave apprehension of the Indianization of the Government? All sorts of anti-Indian propaganda have become inevitable since British vested interests are opposed to India's legitimate aspirations.

DISHONEST AND MISCHIEVOUS BOOK.

Miss Mayo feels obliged to volunteer that her "Mother India," however, is no part of such propaganda. Call to mind that "The Isles of Fear"—the same author's indictment of the Philippine Nationalist movement—was introduced to its British readers with a foreword by Lionel Curtis, the father of the present Dyarchical Government in India; remember that within a few months of its publication in England, she herself "called at India Office in London"; note that the India Office—which seldom interests itself in every Tom, Dick and Kate touring in India—placed at Miss Mayo's disposal the services of officials, both Indian and European, who facilitated her "access to information, to records and to places and things" and which "made possible," so she admits, "a survey more thorough than could have been accomplished in five times the time without such aid"; recollect that while she is malicious in her treatment of Indian national aspirations she rarely hesitates to claim infallibility for the British administration, and how dare you doubt that she makes too big a draft on human credulity when she asks the reader to believe that she is not a "political agent?"

Do not the above facts justify the prevalent fear among many that "Mother India" is a species of powerful anti-Indian propaganda? In fact, no anti-Indian is "Mother India" that one has more than a suspicion that, though the hand be that of Katherine Mayo, the voice is that of the British bureaucrat.

India does not resent criticism of its customs and culture, since a stranger's appraisal has much of value, but she insists the criticism be fair and unbiased. Miss Mayo packs her book full of half-truths and no-truths. She overstates, suppresses, misinterprets facts and distorts evidence to support her prejudices; she uncompromisingly condemns the moral and religious life of a whole people; she refuses to see anything good in the Indian Nationalist movement or anything bad in the British administration. A critical study of her book, and an examination of her "carefully documented" evidences, and the way she has handled them, lead me to say without reserve that her book is dishonest, misleading, provocative of ill-will and calculated to produce hatred between the peoples of India and those of Great Britain and America. In fact, those in close touch with the Indian press have already noticed how India, now turning her eyes to this country, has been led to expose America as the crime centre of the world. Evidences of such reaction are to be found in the disclosure of the filth, poverty and disease to which the poor whites and blacks in the South and in the slums of great cities are condemned; of sexual immorality as evidenced by divorce records, the numbers of babies in homes for illegitimate children, the hospital records on venereal diseases, and of the criminal tendencies as manifested in the blood-curdling murders, the horrible lynchings and the not infrequent slaying of husbands by wives, either for love of gold or of other women's husbands. Katherine Mayo is likely to produce as much hatred against the United States in India as the other American tourists produced in France last year. In this age of hatred and bitterness, of political friction and commercial greed, the strain in relations between nations and peoples is so great that a book such as this cannot but be inimical to the cause of better understanding and international friendship.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 11TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a babbler and expert in blurting out stupidly and senselessly on what wise men would discreetly keep "mum". Remember the good old Yorkshire proverb "Hear all, see all, say nowt". You must act exactly like that shrewd bird (which has its nose somewhat similar to that of the brave Jap), the owl who hides his identity during the day of blazing sunlight in bushes. One bird of the species, history tells us, having seen the ups and downs of this see-saw world spoke less the more he heard; the more he saw the less he babbled; the more he wrote in Anglo-Indian papers (through his master?) the less he mentioned the fact to his tribe and so forth. Your besetting sin is drunkenness. A sort of a sot in adolescence, you will soon be a super-sot and bottles of devil's sharbat will be your sole companion till you spin out the yarn of your life and reach the span allotted to you. Your conduct will send at least three Eves to premature graves. Still you will be at it again and again like a gambler throwing his last die. Your case will be like that of the old man who had half a bottle of whisky on the table, after the death of his second wife, and when asked by the vicar if that was his sole means of consolation he soon retorted "there be two more bottles in the cupboard"!

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A FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Baghdad.—While the Pilot Officer Mr. Fisher of the sixth squadron of the Royal Air Force at Mosul was leaving the Hinaidi Aerodrome near Baghdad, to-day, the machine crashed and the pilot was killed. A passenger, Lieutenant Hasel ick of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who is attached to the second battalion Iraq Levies, is in hospital with a fractured skull.—Reuter.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR M. C. C

EASTERN PROVINCE BEATEN BY 10 WICKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Port Elizabeth.—In a match against the Eastern Province the M.C.C. won by ten wickets. The Eastern Province (who made 136 in their first innings) were all out in their second innings for 98, Peebles taking four wickets for 24, and Staples three for 21. The M.C.C. (first innings score 49) made 187 for the loss of no wicket in their second innings, Sutcliffe contributing 79 and Wyatt 101.—Reuter's Special.

H. E. the Governor of Burma proceeds on a tour of the Delta Districts on 25th instant returning to Rangoon on February 2.—A. P.

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SCHEME OF IMPROVING BRITISH COTTON TRADE

FEDERATION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Following the meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers and Spinners' Association, two reports, which were forwarded to the operatives' unions with view to a joint conference to consider the conclusions, are now published. The Federation recommends immediate readjustment of finances "by a scheme thoroughly clarifying their position" in case of companies financially unable to compete, and that very strong and continual representations should be made to Government to reduce expenditure on social services, and local authorities should be similarly exhorted to reduce the municipal expenditure. It recommends extension of hours to 52 1|4 per week, reduction in the standard piece price-list by 25 per cent., and an equivalent on other rates, removal of trade union restrictions relating to cleaning and oiling "which materially reduce production."

SEEKING CO-OPERATION.

Bleaching, dyeing, finishing, packing and other organisations having fixed standard charges should be asked to co-operate with the spinners and members with a view to securing a definite reduction in charges. Closest co-operation should be established between spinners, manufacturers and machinists with a view to bringing merchanting to the highest state of efficiency. The Federation adds that a decrease in production due to the reduction of hours to 48 is largely responsible for the present position, and a claims that the wages cut represents only a 12 1|2 per cent. cut in current earnings, a larger working week practically making up the difference. The recommendations of the Manufacturers' Association are almost identical, but consider that the wages reduction should be conditional upon the operatives accepting the increased hours, urge the abolition of all political measures as "handicapping the cotton trade against foreign competitions," and recommend an enquiry into freights and carriage charges. —Reuter's Special.

CORPORATION'S BUDGET ESTIMATES

(Continued from page 8.)

and the Municipality it is our bounden duty to give all help and facility to trade and industry.

HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE.

The Back Bay Scheme was undertaken by Government and not given to a private Company because Government expected to make profits out of it. The Profits were to go to the benefit of the Province. Now that the Scheme has turned out to be a financial failure and there would be heavy losses the burden is thrown on the City in the shape of tax on the transfer of property. The right of imposing this Tax is given to the Local Bodies in the sister provinces of Bengal and Madras. Bombay is an exception. Further attempts are made and will be made to recoup the losses from this Municipality and this City only. When profits were to be made they were to go to the Province; when there are losses they should be borne by the City. It is a case of heads I win tails you lose. If only half of the money spent on Back Bay Reclamation had been devoted to the development of the north of the City and the suburbs these heavy losses would not have occurred and it would have resulted in greater benefit to the citizens.

THE MESTON AWARD.

Before the Reforms the Government of Bombay were sharing with the Government of India the income from Land Revenue, Stamps, Irrigation and Income Tax. Under the Meston Award the Government of Bombay get the whole income from the first three and unfortunately the whole of the income from the Income Tax goes to the Government of India. If as before the Government of Bombay were sharing with the Government of India the income from Income Tax our share to the Provincial Revenues would be still greater as the City contributes about 88 per cent of the revenue from the whole province. But the Meston Award is not our doing and I don't see why the City should suffer for it. If the Government of India are unfair to the Government of Bomby that is no reason why Bombay City should suffer.

The interests of the City are not opposed to those of the Province. If Bombay is prosperous the Province benefits. If Bombay suffers the Presidency is bound to have its effect. I therefore plead the cause of Bombay and request the Government of Bombay to come to our help and relieve us of the Loan Liability for the Development Schemes by arranging to forego them.

Professor Shah in his book on 'The Indian Municipalities' observes that the average per capita burden works out at Rs. 150 per annum in Bombay, much under Rs. 50 in Calcutta and not much above Rs. 25 in Madras. This is the incidence of taxation under all heads, local, provincial and Imperial, in the three important Cities of India.

The Government of Bombay think that we are not contributing enough to the Provincial Revenues because the Government of India are retaining the whole of the Income Tax and Super Tax. If this is so our appeal lies to the Government of India also.

CONCLUSION.

Let us hope that we shall get the help we deserve and that the bad times will soon pass away and that trade and industry will again resume normal conditions resulting in the prosperity of the City, improved financial condition of the Municipality and reduction in the burden on the citizens.

Before I resume my seat I must express my thanks to the Commissioner, his department, the Chief Accountant and his Office, the Schools Committee's Office and the Municipal Secretary and his staff for the valuable help they have given me, and to you Mr. President and the members of the Corporation, for giving me a patient hearing.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot seconded the proposition.

The debate on budget was postponed till Monday next.

MAN WHO DISPERSED EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD

SIR F. CARTWRIGHT DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The death has occurred of Sir Fairfax Cartwright who was largely responsible for dispersing the European war cloud in 1909, resulting from Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Fairfax Cartwright was born on July 20, 1857. He was First Secretary at Mexico from 1899 to 1902; at Lisbon from 1902 to 1906 and thereafter was Minister-Resident at Munich till 1908. He was Ambassador to Austro-Hungary from 1908 to 1913 after which he retired. He had also seen service at Berlin, Stockholm, Teheran, Madrid, Vienna and Rome.)

"RED ROSE" CRASHES

MACHINE BADLY DAMAGED

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Muntok. (Dutch East Indies).—The light aeroplane "Red Rose" crashed today when taking off en route for Batavia, and both her occupants were slightly injured and the machine was badly damaged. It is doubtful if the machine will be able to resume flight.

Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Keith Miller are returning to Singapore by steamer.—Reuter.

ON WORLD FLIGHT.

ENTERPRISE OF AIR FORCE MEMBERS

LONDON, Jan. 9.

J. S. Newall an Neville Vincent, members of the Air Force, left the Staglane Aerodrome, London. this morning on world flight. via France, Italy Greece, Mesopotamia, India, Singapore and back, via China and Russia.

In addition to Newall and Vincent, the party which is using two three-seater aeroplanes includes a photographer (Mr. Childs), an engineer (Mr. King), and Mrs. Wise-Parker who is a passenger as far as Cairo. The air-men intend to use the machines between India and Singapore to pick up cargo and passengers at various ports.—Reuter.

RAJASTHAN AFFAIRS

AJMER, Jan. 9.

The Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, wires as follows:—

The "Tarun Rajasthan" learns through the mediation of Sir Sukhdeo, of Jodhpur fame that Maharajkumar of Udaipur, who is above fifty, is going to marry the daughter of Khodala Jagirdar in Marwar on the 16th instant. This is Maharajkumar's third marriage.

It is strongly rumoured that through the pressure of the Rajputana Agency, the ban against entry of Sir. Sukhedeo in Jodhpur has been lifted.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the public and relatives of one Baloodas, who died recently of wounds received in a Kishengarh State village, during alleged shooting by Prince Bhoorekhan of Tonk, against the compromise accepted by deceased's widow for Rs. 1,000. The case was noncompoundable.

BIJOLIA SITUATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Jan. 7.

Latest news from Bijolia re the situation there is that Mr. Manik Lal, a prominent Panchayet worker, has been released after five months imprisonment without trial, on bail pending decision of his appeal by the Mewar High Court. In the meantime, he has been bound down to abstain from all communication with the outside on Bijolia affairs.

It is reported that arrears for the last ten years' revenue will soon be realised from the Satyagrahi Kisans who regard this measure a fresh attempt to break their legitimate movement. Special military has been removed from all but two villages and the men and officers were given rewards. It is generally believed that the Raoji disapproves of the punitive measures taken by the Kamdar who is a lent officer. The Kisans are, however, firm.

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MUSLIM LEAGUE'S CALCUTTA SESSION

CHAIRMANSHIP OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S ACCEPTANCE AND REFUSAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The story of the acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the recent session of the All-India Muslim League and his subsequent withdrawal is narrated by Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan, in a statement issued to the press, as Secretary of the Reception Committee of the session.

He says: In view of the misrepresentation made in the press in regard to the chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the recent session of the Muslim League, the executive of the Reception Committee consider it necessary to make a statement to remove misapprehensions.

On the 11th December last, Maulvi Mujibar Rahman, received a telegram from Dr. Kitchlew intimating that the invitation of the Bengal Muslim League to the All-India Muslim League to hold its annual session at Calcutta has been accepted. He at once convened an emergency meeting of the Bengal Muslim League Council for the 15th December for the formation of a reception committee. At that meeting, Sir Abdur Rahim who was in the chair read a telegram received by him from Lahore and asked the members not to form reception committee at once so as to avoid a split in the camp. Others said that as the Bengal League had invited the All-India body, it would not be proper not to form a reception committee immediately. If necessary, time might be asked for after the formation of a reception committee. After a lengthy discussion, a resolution was adopted forming a reception committee. Sir Abdur Rahim then said that he could not be a member of that committee and 2 or 3 others followed suit. The others present at the Executive Committee meeting, numbering about 24 became all members of the Reception Committee.

On the following night, at the meeting of the Reception Committee presided over Maulvi Abudul Karim, Maulvi Mujibar Rahman and Maulana Akram Khan were unanimously elected Chairman and Secretary respectively. As the time at their disposal was very short, the Committee began to work vigorously. On the 23rd December, Dr. Kitchlew reached Calcutta and learnt that arrangements were being made but that Sir Abdur Rahim had not become a member of the Reception Committee. Dr. Kitchlew saw Sir Abdur at once and in the afternoon of that day told Maulvi Abdul Karim and Maulana Akram Khan that Sir Abdur might become a member of the Reception Committee and even chairman if the office were offered him. When Dr. Kitchlew was told that they would be glad to welcome Sir Abdur they all went to the latter's place and had a long conversation with Sir Abdur. When Sir Abdur Rahim learnt from Maulvi Mujibar himself that he would readily resign his office as Chairman in his favour, he agreed to accept the office. This was in the presence of Dr. Kitchlew, Maulvi Mujibar, Maulana Akram Khan, and others.

On the very night, at the meeting of the Reception Committee, Maulvi Mujibar Rahman resigned the chairmanship and Sir Abdur Rahim was elected instead. Sir Abdur Rahim came to know all this and even asked some of his men to work for the Reception Committee. Mr. Gelam Imam, a relative of Sir Abdur actually began to work for the Reception Committee and it was learnt that Sir Abdur Rahim began writing his address. Sir Abdur sent a telegram to his Highness the Aga Khan requesting him to attend the session of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta. Then from reports that appeared in some Anglo-Indian papers, it seemed that Sir Abdur Rahim was not going to act as Chairman of the Reception Committee, for reasons best known to himself. When on the 29th December, it became evident that he would not act as Chairman, Maulvi Mujibar Rehman was requested by the Reception Committee to consent to be re-elected Chairman.

It is for the public to draw their own conclusions from the facts related above. —Free Press.

PROBLEM OF HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER THE REMEDY.

In the Indian Science Congress Mr. Haripada Maiti read a paper on the problem of Hindu-Moslem Unity from the psychological standpoint. He suggested that culture of any people is outward presentation of certain fundamental ideals which are rooted in unconscious mind. He showed that on historical grounds, it is to be expected that Hindus and Muslim should possess essentially different attitudes towards the Mother-country. The increase of political self-consciousness had tended to emphasise this direrence. He emphasised the importance of inter-communal social intercourse, and inter-communal dinners as preventive measures. He suggested that eating together possessed a special psychological significance.

In the discussion which followed Prof. Chatterjee referred to the educational aspect of the problem and deplored organisation of education on a communal basis. Dr. N. N. Sen Gupta and Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitra emphasised the importance of a study of the causes of the conflict in the light of social psychology e.g. cow-killing and music. Lt.-Col. Berkeley Hill said that the crux of any sociological problem associated with such intense emotion must lie in the unconsiious mind. Those who relied upon merely cultural and educational measures to mitigate the communal tension were doomed to disappointment such measures were not likely to touch or influence the unconscious. Dr. S. L. Sarkar read a psycho-analytical analysis of two dreams of an ascetic disciple. Mr. S. S. Medon gave a demonstration of psychological anaesthesis.

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MARWADI VIDYALAYA MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the meeting, held on Saturday, the 7th instant, in the Marwadi Vidyalaya with regard to the "Widow re-marriage" question contains certain mis-statements and incorrect versions. The facts are as follows:—

I was approached by the Assistant Secretary of the "Vidhava Vivaha Sahayak Mandal," which is newly established here as a branch of the "Vidhava Vivaha Sahayak Mandal" of Lahore conducted through the late Sir Gangaram's charities The said Secretary gave me to understand that the meeting was to be a propaganda meeting and on this understanding I consented to preside.

But, when I arrived at the meeting I found a heap of books laid on the table and a number of Pundits and Shastris seated on the platform greatly agitated and restless. I inquired from the conveners what the matter was and was informed that the orthodox section and the reformers had gathered there to hold a discussion whether the widow re-marriage was permitted by the Vedas. I informed the conveners that such a thing was not possible in such a meeting. However, I consulted the leaders of both the parties and suggested that three speeches should be delivered by each party whether the speaker be one, or more than one but not exceeding three. Every speaker would get 10 minutes to put his arguments before the meeting. This suggestion was agreed upon by both the parties. The President, in his opening speech, made it clear that no decision would be arrived at or no resolution would be passed. Neither party would claim success and the meeting would be merely the first step to open the discussion on this subject. Accordingly three speeches on each side were alternately delivered.

During the proceedings of the meeting, the audience many times grew agitated and unruly but by persuasions and by appealing to their sentiments I controlled the meeting in spite of the predictions of some of the leaders seated on the platform.

After three speeches on each side were delivered as was settled, I rose to address the meeting and thought that I would finish my concluding speech within five minutes. At this stage Pandit Anant Shastri from the orthodox party asked my permission to reply to the last speech from the opposition which I refused to do as it was against the arrangement arrived at at the beginning by the consent of both the parties.

I then continued my speech and concluded it within five minutes though the orthodox Pandits were interrupting me to allow them to speak. After I finished my speech I firmly refused to allow any more speeches and as the business of the meeting was finished I declared the meeting dissolved. Then the whole meeting which was already overcrowded rose and a great confusion ensued. I left the platform and the hall as nothing more was to be done, accompanied by many volunteers who made a way for me through the crowd.

These are the facts which, I believe, you will publish in the next issue of your paper, to clear the wrong impression that is created by the incorrect reports and oblige.—Yours, etc.

N. D. SAVARKAR.

(The misstatements and incorrect versions to which Dr. Savarkar refers were not published in the "Chronicle".—Editor.)

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir— Allow me space enough in your esteemed paper to enlighten those labourers and Labour leaders who have a false notion in them that Trade unions have nothing to do with politics.

All the schools of political thought in India are agreed that the goal of our activities is a free and self-governing India offering equal opportunities to all and recognising and guaranteeing the just and legitimate rights of all sections and classes, among whom are the trade unions or the masses, and to live at peace within herself and to be friendly with the rest of the world. India does not claim anything more or less than that they shall occupy the same position and enjoy the same rights in their country as free people do in their own. If this can be achieved within the Empire they have no desire to break away from it but if the Imperialism stands in the way of our achieving the goal we (trade unions) should not hesitate to sever that connection.—Yours, etc.

S. NATESAN.

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VISION OF "GREATER EGYPT."

NATIONALISTS AT WORK.

RECONSTRUCTION IN FULL SWING.

KING FOUAD'S AMBITION.

In the following article written to the "Sphere," Lady Drummond Hay describes the problems that confront the Egyptian statesmen.

Egypt appears to be entering upon a new era since the death of Zaghloul Pacha last summer. Her almost obstinate vitality is concentrating upon construction rather than destruction. The Wafd, to which it cannot be denied that Egypt owes a great deal is hardly to-day the channel of fanaticism that it was in the time of its fiery, magnetic chief Zaghloulism still spells Nationalism, but while the ideals of Zaghloul remain the code of Egyptian Nationalism they are shorn of a degree of their aggressiveness and inflexibility. The Beit el Omma (House of the Nation) is a place of pilgrimage where Madame Zaghloul Pacha reigns as Mother of the Nation.

I have lived many years in Egypt, know intimately well all the leading personalities on the Egyptian stage, and have had a ringside seat on Egyptian politics since the return of the late Zaghloul Pacha from exile. The first question that Lord Lloyd asked me in Cairo the other day, after my return from an absence of eighteen months, was "What change do you find in Egypt?"

I found a great change. One for the better. King Fouad, for so many years content to play his role from the wings, is gradually and tactfully taking his place as a leader of New Egypt, as Man rather than merely King. Sarwat Pacha expresses himself in his closest circles sincerely anxious to crown his brilliant career with the authorship of a lasting and satisfactory alliance with Great Britain. As he put it to me, "I desire above all things to complete the work I began those years ago. Call it egotism if you like, it has become practically a question of 'amour propre' on my part, and I will spare no efforts in the fulfilment." Sarwat Pacha and Adly Pacha Yeghen are about the only two men in Egypt to be called statesmen; diplomats there are a plenty, politicians enough and to spare Ismail Pach Sidky, his friend and colleague, equally well-known, is the politician par excellence—an Oriental Stresemann, Benes, or Lloyd George.

Mustapha Pacha Nahas, leader of the Wafd Party, is showing unexpected solidity and common sense. While I was in Cairo I undertook to interpret during an interview between Nahas Pacha and the famous American correspondent, Karl H. von Wiegand, of the Hearst Press. Bombarded by a regular machine-gun fire of subtle questions, the reaction of the new Wafd Chief was a piquante contrast to his former attitude as Minister in Zaghloul's Cabinet. Responding with throughly un-Eastern directness, a confidence, and suave dignity, he greatly impressed the American who had known Zaghloul very well, eliciting "He does not discredit the Old Man," interesting comment from an informed and independent source, when one realises that there is no one in the country to-day immediately capable of stepping into the shoes of beloved Saad Zaghloul, or of supplanting him one iota in the hearts of the Egyptian fellah, by whom the great Nationalist leader was reverenced almost next to God.

KING FOUAD'S VISIT.

The British Government in London have evoked the appreciation of the Egyptian nation, and a powerful section of the Arabic Press, by what has been construed by them as an apparently friendly response to Sarwat Pacha's overtures. Whatever the ultimate outcome, his reception served to allay the nervousness which always attacks Egypt about this time of year. All the same, the success of the King's recent visit to England had had the most far-reaching effects of all. I was told that there had been a certain amount of, if not misgiving in certain Egyptian circles, about Egypt's "de facto" position [illegible] be emphasised by anything in the [illegible] reception as independent. His reception is too recent to [illegible] coherence. Egypt took it as a [illegible] to herself, and even the most [illegible] trouble-seekers amongst my [illegible] have found nothing to criticise in [illegible] Despite pressure to the [illegible] on the part of certain highly [illegible] officials in Egypt, the Royal [illegible] Fouad the Man [illegible] by sheer force of personality, [illegible] the background of 'regular [illegible], his Kingship spelt [illegible] most revolutionary Egyptian. If there have been ideas of a Republic or of a Dictatorship (cherished on more than one occasion by Zaghloul) they have received a blow this summer. I asked the King his final impression of his tour "I am grateful to have learned so much new," was his reply.

Egypt, to my mind, is "growing up." Fated to be ever young, impetuous, as unstable as the very sands which give it being, yet it does appear to be borrowing something of the colder balance of our material age and civilisation. Her adolescence lacks nothing of the spontaneity of youth, enthusiasm, or thirst for novelty and knowledge, yet in this case transition's awkward stage is being spared something of its crudeness through the softening influence of an inherent age-old maturity and the mellowness of its traditions.

NEW PROBLEMS.

Hot-heads who paraded the streets advocating every futility, from an Egyptian Navy to the complete ousting of the foreigner, have in many cases grown into thoughtful young men, who would rather see their Homeland literate, their women respected, their country clean, than in the former state of agitation, even though, to them, it was pardonably Nationalistic. One of their chief wishes is to see Egypt a member of the League of Nations—an independent nation amongst the Powers. But, as a high personage explained to me, "We do not care to push our claim in the present circumstances, that would be to enter the League of Nations under the protection of Great Britain."

To-day, however, the cry of every enlightened Egyptian is for education, and the uplifting of the masses. Violent revolutionists of my acquaintance preached to me Evolution. Futile controversy, tea-cup politics, hold less and less interest for the Egyptian whose mind has been broadened by foreign travel, cosmopolitan contacts, or extended visions of world affairs from some Legation or Consulate desk abroad.

I returned to find many of my armchair politicians immersed in new interests, financial, commercial, or international. The greatest pride of a one-time purely political and anti-British Press to-day is that in fifteen years they calculate there will be no more illiteracy in Egypt. More than a thousand new elementary schools have been opened since 1925. It was pointed out to me by the Ministry of Education that since 1921 the year of Egyptian Independence, the number of Government schools has leaped from 1,008 to 5,752—that is, an increase of 4,745; that the number of Government school teachers was augmented during the first three years of Egyptian Independence from 6,303 to 14,320, an increase of 8,017; that during the same period the number of girl pupils recorded rose from 99,402 to 122,114, an increase of 12,712.

The Budget of the Department of Public Health for the years 1926-28 is £E.973,373, as against £E.742,839 in 1921-22. Eye diseases, the curse of the East, and of Egypt in particular, owing to so much fine dust, and conditions of living generally, appear to have received the special attention of the Independent Egyptian Government, who during the first three years of their function increased the number of eye hospitals from twenty-one to twenty-nine, where more than twice the number of cases were treated (1921—113,201; 1925—236,903).

While all praise is due to the Independent Egyptian Government for their enterprise, it cannot be overlooked that they are now enjoying the infinite advantages of the cumulative experience of Britain's long period of occupation; the privilege of Western-trained technical advisers; an understanding of organisation; and far, far more money to spend on public works redounding to their credit than if the land had for the forty-five years or so been in the hands of any other country than Britain. Britain, when and if she should leave Egypt, will leave it rich, prosperous, progressive, eager for more and more modernisation, with the knowledge to apply what her wealth can command—an unspeakably precious legacy secured at the inestimable cost of several generations of devoted lives, sacrificed health, beside which pale into nothingness the millions poured into Egypt to gild her sand.

LORD LLOYD'S TASK.

Only those who know the country can appreciate the tremendous task of British officials, both now and in the past. Every man cannot be a Cromer, whose shoulders even the weight of the Pyramids could not crush. Lord Lloyd is daily called upon to deal with circumstances which resemble not at all the problems he was faced with in India. One has the impression that his forcefulness, his striking, soldier-like qualities and restless energy would find a worthier field amongst India's millions than in a small country of Egypt's state of civilisation.

For sometime past Egypt (and incidentally the British Government) has been enjoying a truce from the internal troubles which periodically shake the country from one end to the other. Even the last sensation, when the British Residency in Cairo called for battleships from home, turned out to be a false alarm. Whether the land of the Sphinx is really entering upon a halcyon phase, or whether this unwonted tranquility is as superficial as grass on the desert soil, remains to be seen. Egypt is a law unto herself. The principles of logic, sequence, or generalisation are valueless in a country where the impossible is always possible, and the obvious, as often as not, present a blank wall of impossibility. The morale of Egypt, speaking generally, strikes one as having undergone a change for the better. Zaghloul Pacha blazed the trail; his influence instilled, at a price, a comprehension of Nationalism in its best sense into a people who are by nature fundamentally individualistic—meaning every man for himself. Egypt will never be "morally stable" until the great national failing of inter-communal, inter-individual suspicion and lack of confidence is eradicated, disinterested patriotism substituted for egotism, the national vision widened by a deeper and continuous association with, and understanding of, the great world beyond the Nile.

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT.

After all, ignorance is not all on one side. Egypt, its people, and Egyptian personalities are, with few exceptions, as little known as appreciated abroad, on account of the disinclination and hesitation on the part of foreigners in Egypt, to "mix" with the "natives." Lord Allenby did his blunt best to mix. Lord Lloyd is credited with pursuing the policy of ingratiation in no derogatory sense. The rest of the Diplomatic Corps and foreign communities—with the exception of the new German Minister and Frau von Stohrer, his very fascinating wife—try to preserve a freemasonry which excluded anybody wearing the tarbush. The Egyptians are above all extremely sensitive, impetuous as the Irish, ready to love and ready to hate. Their friendship and confidence won, there is no people in the world so loyal or so amenable, but that confidence from which the friendship can be born is as illusive as quicksilver, in spite of a general impression, which is not false, of open-heartedness, goodfellowship, and simplicity. Few have the opportunity of "getting next" Egypt's wirepullers.

The King of Egypt, who until his tour last summer lived to all intents and purposes a very isolated life, thoroughly understands the needs of a nation "standing with reluctant feet" where East and West meet, where the old order creakingly, painfully gives way to the new. Fouad the King has been at times exaggeratedly inaccessible. Fouad the Man is a live wire of new ideas, ideals and dreams for an Egypt of which Egypt herself has not yet dared to dream.

The King confided to me many of his dearest wishes, amongst which are some really startling innovations, such as the complete electrification of Egypt, utilising the tremendous water-power of the Nile dams and barrages.

Not a few of His Majesty's dreams for Egypt take the form of commercial enterprise, industrial extension, opening up new fields for Egyptian activities, and material encouragement to progressive foreign manufacturers to introduce modern labour-saving devices which will hasten the fulfilment of his ambition to bring the country up-to-date and on a line with the most modern Western Powers. Although King Fouad, for reasons I have set out in a previous article, is not in favour of the sudden "emancipation" of Egyptian womanhood, his personal hobby is the education of Egyptian women, and their preparation for the wider, freer life which is almost daily opening before them.

A huge crowd witnessing athletic display of the boys and girls of the Arya Samaj gymnasium at Madhaubag on Sunday last.

NEW KEY TO WAR SECRETS.

HOW GERMANS READ BRITISH CIPHERS

A claim is made here that during the war, shortly after steps were taken to intercept enemy wireless messages, all the movements of British warships were known in time for the German Navy to take counter measures, writes the Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

It is claimed that all British ciphers were decoded, no matter how frequently the "key" was changed.

These operations were conducted, not in a secret room, but at a wireless station in the heart of a lonely moor.

A very big staff was employed, and they dealt with and deciphered all intercepted wireless sent out from Neutral as well as Belligerent countries.

SECRETS OF WAR AND PEACE.

One of the translators tells the amazing story this evening, therewith divulging not only a secret of the war, but also, as far as Germany is concerned, the best kept secret of the peace.

He claims that "Our deciphering art was decidedly superior to that of the English."

The station in question was at Neumunster, the centre of the Schleswig-Holstein province.

From the beginning of 1916 onwards this station became the deciphering headquarters of the German war leadership, and all intercepted wireless messages, other than those it picked up itself were sent to it by telegraph.

Its chief was Captain Braune, who had acquired considerable experience in similar duties in Flanders.

Around him he assembled a staff of the most accomplished linguists from the army, navy, and universities, including several officers who had served in the German colonies.

The best wireless operators in the country were drafted to Neumunster, and worked there day and night in four-hour shifts, just as on board ship.

Says the narrator: "Not only the English wireless messages were picked up and deciphered, but also the Russian and the French, and those from neutral countries.

"Naturally, it was the English to whom we paid the greatest attention. We were soon able to acquaint ourselves with all their shipping movements, so that our Fleet was put in the position of being able to take counter measures.

"It was not long, however, before the English discovered that we were able to decipher their orders.

"Up to then their wireless orders were composed of three-letter and five-letter groups, as well as a five figure group. Each group indicated a word. To each code belonged a key. In order to prevent deciphering, the key was frequently changed—in some cases daily and even hourly.

"So practised, however, did the decipherers become that they succeeded, after more or less strenuous work, in finding these keys as well.

"As to their methods, it is sufficient to say that system and statistics played the predominating role."

Situated in the heart of a moor several miles distant from Neumunster itself, the deciphering wireless station was completely surrounded by barbed wire, which at night was electrically charged, so that anyone touching it would have been killed instantly.

Constant patrol supplemented the guardianship of the sentries, and during all the years the station was operating no stranger was ever admitted or even allowed to approach.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

NATIONALISTS' OPPOSITION

The Cairo correspondent of "Forward" writes:—

The resistance of the Egyptian nationalists who kept quite passive during the summer concerning the negotiations with England, becomes manifest in its full measure after the opening of Parliament. The polemics of its press are very lively and already at the first session of the House the Crown speech was subject to sharp criticism on the part of the Opposition. The nationalists had tried, though in vain, to induce the House to postpone its reply to the Crown speech, until Prime Minister, Sarwat Pasha, had offered explanation on some un-clear parts in the declaration of the Government. Their first speaker, Fahri Ahram Bey, pointed to the contradiction contained in the declaration that the negotiations in London had only had a personal character, though their exclusive object had been to determine the nature of the future relations of Egypt with England.

In the further course of the debate the leader of the nationalistic fraction of the House, Hafiz Ramadan Bey, continued the offensive. He tried to show to the Wafdists that their policy was not a continuation of Zaghlul's policy and that Sarwat's intention of an "Alliance" with England contained a great danger for Egypt.

Ramadan's speech met with the open applause of the visitors of the House and the leading organ of the nationalists, "Al Akbar", sees in this demonstration a symptom of an existing living opposition against the English policy of the Parliamentary majority. According to this paper, the nationalists intend not to restrict their resistance to the Parliament, but to look for support of their tactics outside the Parliament.

At the present moment it is difficult to judge how far they will be successful in their efforts. The nationalists are not in possession of a personality who, like Zaghlul Pasha, can find the way to the people. Neither their press nor their propaganda apparatus has such a high standard as that of the Zaghlul party. Besides this, the bourgeoisie as well as the fellahs are not in a humour to interest themselves in political fights. The support of the radical opposition are, until now, the intellectuals and a part of the workers and of the officials. In spite of this, things can be changed over-night, as the foundations of the English-Egyptian understanding are not of a natural but of an artificially constructed nature. This artificially built system can, therefore, be completely overthrown by the least shock from outside and England might be placed one day instead before a Parliament willing to negotiate, before a national movement which will, as before, beat all English efforts to solve the Egyptian problem in an English sense.

PHYSICAL JERKS FOR MOTHERS

MARRIED WOMEN TOUCH THEIR TOES

Physical jerks for mothers have suddenly become the mode of the moment in Birmingham.

It began with an experimntal class in Swedish drill for married women, which was crowded out by eager wives anxious to keep fit. To-day there is a long waiting list.

One afternoon a week thirty women, ranging in age from 30 to 50, may be seen, in abbreviated "gym" dress, going through a long programme of Swedish drill with a zest and "snap" that would thrill an Army instruction.

Flat on the floor they fall in response to the command of their expert instructress, raising their bodies upon their hands, another word and they spring to their feet, touch their toes; backwards bend, jump, skip, hop, twist, turn and bend.

It is no play, this class, but real hard work. But the women, apparently, cannot have too much of it.

The active part of the class lasts an hour, after which the mothers are lectured upon anatomy and physiology.

Then they resume their everyday clothes and return home to pick up their housework where they left off.

Weird stories are being told of certain mothers who have endeavoured to combine their "jerks" with household duties.

At any rate, washing and mangling must now appear as child's play.

CIVIL SERVICE SCANDAL

SPARE-TIME TRADING BY OFFICIALS

Prompt action has been taken to stop a scandal involving responsible officials in the Civil Service who have been "trading" with their colleagues and receiving payment on the instalment system.

The practice had reached such dimensions that it came to the notice of the heads of the Civil Service. They have issued a warning that serious consequences will follow if further cases are brought to their notice.

It is an old-established rule in the Civil Service that members must not engage in trade of any description. This rule was relaxed slightly some years ago when permission was granted to form associations for collective buying, so that employees might benefit by purchasing for cash in the best markets.

Lately, it is stated, responsible civil servants are encouraged others to purchase through them expensive articles on the instalment plan. This has led a number of the lower-grade sections to incur debts that their salaries did not justify. When they were unable to meet demands a mode of pressure was brought to bear such as would not be employed by reputable concerns legitimately carrying on the instalment system of trading.

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